

er's
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STREETS
Angeles

\$5.00
El Gloskova
\$2.50
—Take advantage
of this wonderful
home saving op-
portunity—
today!

er Home

advent of a new era in
dressed and so economical in price
ideal floor covering for any
house, for the porch and
office. Delton Rugs harmonize
perfectly with their surroundings
and a touch of brightness and beauty
every environment. Delton Car-
pets and Carpets are made from
long, slender, jointless
down in the swamps of Wisconsin
Minnesota, called "Wiregrass"
possessing the toughness, tenacity
and durability that gives the Delton
the strength and durability that
made it useful and popular
with all of its superior qualities
and its inexpensive.

nted Sizes

Delton
Size
18x36 inches
27x54 inches
3x6 feet
4½x7½ feet
5x9 feet
6x10 feet
8x12 feet
Burger's—Third Floor

ier
Table
EE

Two
Kind
—light
and dark



The Times

1781
1914
LOS ANGELES

Liberty Under Law—Equal Rights—True Industrial Freedom
PRICE 2½ CENTS

MAY 16, 1914.

MAY 16, 1914.

Volcanic Eruption.

Columns of Vapor and
Plumes of Flame Belch
from the Craters.
Shocks Continue at
Columbia, With Alarm-
ing Frequency.
Is Camped in the
Furnace in Fear of Their
Eruption.

May 15.—Earth-
quakes continue with
increasing frequency. Mt. Etna is
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A. RYAN FOUNDED.

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WORLD'S NEWS

INDEX
Most Recent Events of Yesterday: (1) Great Repub-
lican Victory in the Oregon Primary.
(2) Demand on Huerta for Redress for the Execu-
tion of Private Parks. (3) Eruption of Mt. Etna and Mt.
Columbia. (4) Another Army Awaits Orders in Texas to Be
Sent to Mexico.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. The
junior board of Trade of Pasadena High
School entertained civic bodies last
night.
A young couple who eloped from
Los Angeles a few days ago are behind
bars charged with stealing an auto.
Another arrest is ordered at San Ber-
nardino in the Seales Lake potash dis-
pute.
Monrovia is to celebrate its birthday
today.
Hermosa Beach is to open its munici-
pal pier today.
PACIFIC SLOPE. The Republicans
were well in the lead in the results of
the state primaries in Oregon.
Women are to have equal voice with
men in the Episcopal Diocese of Olym-
pia meeting.
The idea of a woman in the Repub-
lican ticket in California is apparently
becoming popular in the State.
Annual commencement exercises be-
gan at Stanford.

GENERAL EASTERN. The Colo-
rado Legislature authorized a million-
dollar bond issue to pay the expenses of
the strike troubles.
Roast peacocks were served at a sup-
per given by Tiffany at his Long Island
country place.
Dr. Frank Schaefer, known in Los
Angeles as "Frank Miller," was con-
victed in Milwaukee of manslaughter.

WASHINGTON. President Wilson
received a refusal from Harry A.
Wheeler of Chicago to serve as a mem-
ber of the Federal Reserve Board.
Interstate Commerce Commission pos-
sessed rate increase on fruits and veg-
etables from Southern California.
A compromise on the Wilson anti-
trust program is expected to be
effect an earlier adjournment of Con-
gress.

MEXICO. Wilson and Bryan have
made a demand on Huerta for an im-
mediate explanation of the fate of Pri-
vate Parks.
The defiant attitude of the Arrieta
brothers is latest worry of the rebels.
The Huerta envoys to the mediation
conference will remain in Washington
a day or two before proceeding to Nig-
ara Falls.
FOREIGN. Reports of revolutionists'
activity in Venezuela were received from
Caracas.

STRIKERS RIOT IN WAKEFIELD.

CROWD, MOSTLY FOREIGNERS,
STONE THE BOSTON POLICE
AND INJURE ONE.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
WAKEFIELD (Mass.) May 15.—
Mobs rioted tonight at the furniture
factory of Haywood Bros. and Wake-
field Company, where a strike has
been in progress for three weeks.
A crowd, mostly foreigners, stoned
workmen and police.
One of the fifty Boston policemen
called today after the local force had
been found inadequate, had to be re-
moved to a hospital on account of his
injuries. Seven foreigners, suffering
from injuries, were locked up tonight
charged with rioting, while a crowd
surrounded the jail and clamored for
their release.
Gov. Walsh was asked to send fifty
additional policemen here tomorrow.

DOCTORS LEAVE FOR WILDERNESS.

U. OF C. ANTHROPOLOGISTS GO
WITH ABORIGINES TO LIVE
LIKE RED MEN.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Ishi,
an aborigine, who was brought a cou-
ple of years ago from the wilds of
Tehama county by University of Cal-
ifornia anthropologists and taught the
ways of civilization in San Francisco,
has returned to the wilderness.
With him are Dr. A. L. Kroeber and
Dr. Saxton Pope, who have been de-
veloping his primitive mind. Ishi will
take them to his old haunts in the
remote forest; teach them to kill wild
game with bows and arrows, to build
fires without matches, and to live as
red men lived before the white man
came. In the matter of clothes only
the two white men will retain the
comforts of civilization.

FAVOR NEW UNIVERSITY.

Majority of Special Committee of
Methodist Church South Reports
Upon the Vanderbilt Controversy.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
OKLAHOMA CITY (Okla.) May 15.—
The majority report of the special
committee of the Methodist Episcopal
Church South on the Vanderbilt Uni-
versity controversy, submitted to the
general conference today, recom-
mends arrangements be made to es-
tablish a new theological school and
university. The minority report holds
that an effort should be made to bring
about more cordial relations between
Vanderbilt and the church.

OLD GUARD LEADS ALL.

Republicans on Top
in Oregon.

Progressives a Poor Third in
the Primaries, Democrats
Are Second.

Entire Elimination of Seced-
ers as Party Organization
Now Predicted.

Apathy of the Women in vot-
ing Blow to the Hopes of
the Suffragists.

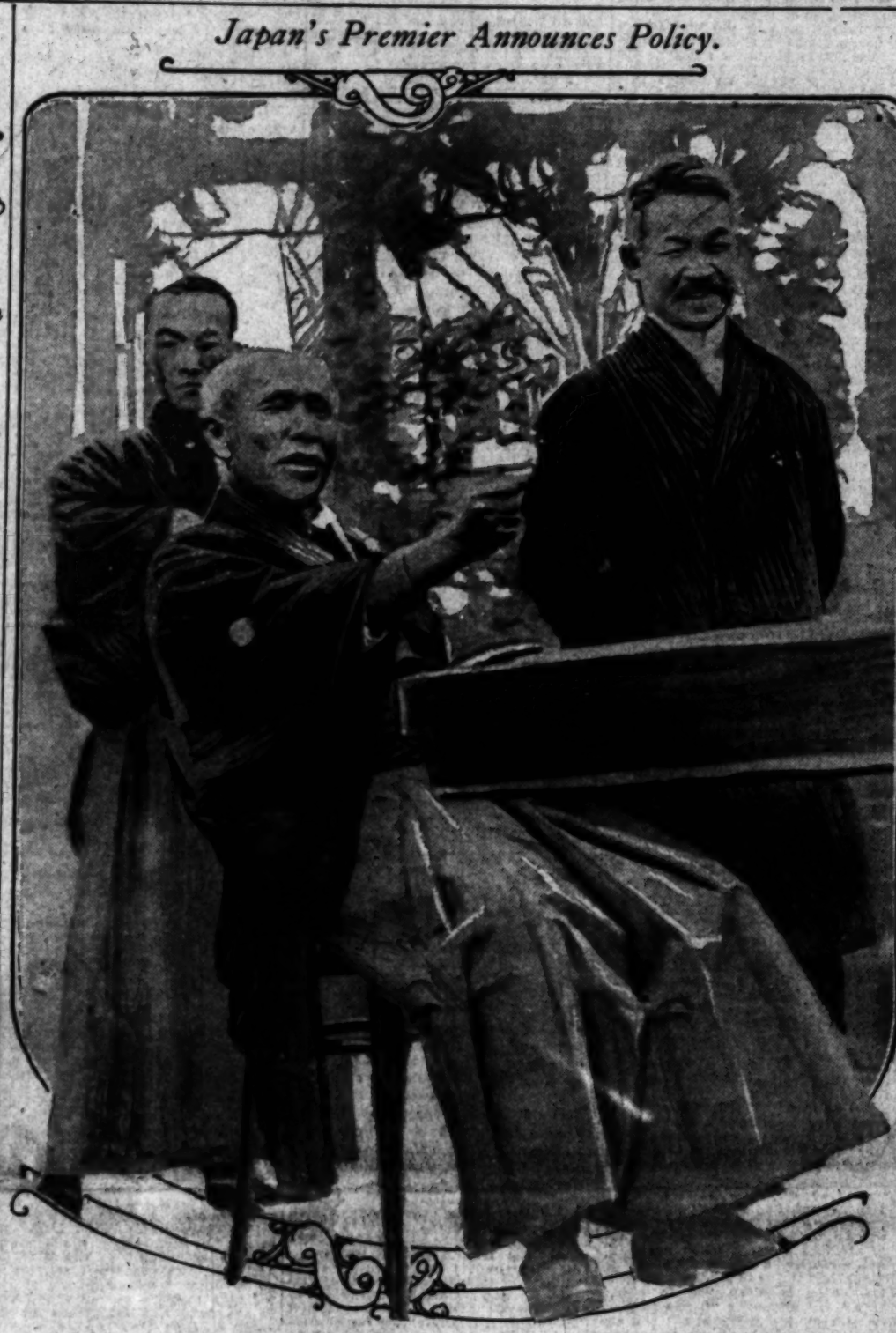
[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
PORTLAND, May 15.—Public in-
difference to a marked degree
featured the primary election in
Oregon today, when out of 260,000
registered voters hardly one-half
used their right of franchise. The
women, who also have the suffrage
right in this State, did not take ad-
vantage of it as expected, despite the
fact that they were all represented
at many of the city booths, particu-
larly in election clerks and judges.
United States Senator George E.
Chamberlain had no opposition on the
Democratic ticket and in the No-
vember election will be pitted against
R. A. Booth, a millionaire lumber
man, who was nominated for the
Senatorial race on the Republican
ticket, and William (Bill) Hanley,
millionaire land owner and farmer,
on the Progressive ticket. Repre-
sentative LaFerty it appears will be
in the race again in November. The
Republicans walked away with the
State by a large majority, the Demo-
crats following in second place, nat-
urally, and the Progressives a poor
third, if not much lower in many
counties.
The poll at 11 o'clock showed the
Moore call was hardly heard and the
cause apparently in great peril, as
many so-called Bull Moosemen today
switched back to the Republican fold.
The Moosemen likely will be eliminat-
ed or merged entirely with the Repub-
licans before the November election
date arrives.
The weather was ideal throughout
the State, yet the vote fell short of
expectations. The Republicans,
Democrats and Progressives held
primaries, but the Socialists and Pro-
hibitionists did not, nor did the vot-
ers who registered as independent
voters. The vote naturally will not measure up
to total registration.
In Multnomah county estimates
show that there is about a 65 per
cent vote cast of the aggregate reg-
istration of 55,000 Republicans,
Democrats and Progressives.
The poorest showing was made by
the Progressives in Multnomah, the
largest county, for although there are
more than 25,000 registered, the pro-
spect is that scarcely 600 reported at
the polls. In dozens of precincts not
a Progressive had voted up to noon.
The Democrats were much better off
in the afternoon. There were about
17,000 Democrats registered, but
only a few thousand voted despite
the warm fight for the gubernatorial
nomination in that party. In cer-
tain precincts, however, the Demo-
crats were casting one-third of the
votes. The Democratic vote, how-
ever, is a late vote. There will prob-
ably be 25,000 Republican votes in
the boxes when the polls close, al-
though many politicians assert that
the vote cast on the Democratic ticket
is inadequate, returns cannot be
known tonight.
For Governor, C. A. John, an at-
torney of Eastern Oregon, secured
the nomination on the Democratic ticket.
He is leading the Republican candidates,
while A. S. Bennett, also an attorney
of the Dalles, Or., is leading the
Republican ticket on the Democratic ticket.
In far eastern counties, where wire
service is inadequate, returns cannot be
known tonight.
At 11 o'clock Bennett was prac-
tically victor for Democratic nomina-
tion for Governor. The Republicans
are split between Moser and With-
combe.

VATERLAND'S MAIDEN TRIP.

New Hamburg-American Lamer
Greeted by Excursion Steamers and
Aeroplane at Southampton.
[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
SOUTHAMPTON (Eng.) May 15.—
The New Hamburg-American liner
Vaterland was greeted by a fleet
of excursion steamers when she en-
tered Southampton waters at 10:30
o'clock this morning, coming from
Bremen on her maiden voyage across
the Atlantic. An aeroplane flew above
her for some time before she came to
anchor.
Among the passengers who em-
barked here was Alexander Montgomery
Carleton, designer of the Titanic.
The Vaterland left for Cherbourg in
ideal weather.

GALVESTON FIRE LOSS.

Damage Estimated at \$900,000
When Flames Destroy Warehouse of
Planters' Company.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
GALVESTON (Tex.) May 15.—Fire
destroyed the warehouse of the Mer-
chants' and Planters' Company Com-
pany tonight with 11,000 bales of cot-
ton. The loss is placed at \$900,000.



Count Shigenobu Okuma, who insists on an adequate provision being made for the nation's defense. The photograph was taken by Dr. Elyen Takagi of Los Angeles on a recent visit to the eminent statesman.

EAT PEACOCKS AT TIFFANY'S.

MILLIONAIRE'S FEAST DIFFER-
ENT IN MANY WAYS.

At Banquet Given on His Country
Place, Peacocks on Volcanoes Are
Served by Five Women in Grecian
Costumes Covered With Green and
Gold Medallions.

NEW PLANS OF DEFENSE FOR NIPPONESE EMPIRE.

TOKIO, May 15.—An increase of
Japanese national defenses is
promised in the declaration of
policy issued today by the new Cab-
inet under the Premiership of Count
Shigenobu Okuma. The necessity is
emphasized of overcoming by national
gratitude.

GERMAN REFUGEES' SHIP FAILS TO REACH PORT.

SAFETY OF THE SHIP NOT
THREATENED BY THE
STORM.

RAISE HORSES AND GET RICH.

TREMENDOUS MARKET FOR THE
ANIMALS WILL COME WITH
PEACE IN MEXICO.

CHIHUAHUA (Mex.) May 15.—
Chihuahua, the State of big ranches,
where the horse was supreme and
where no one walked a distance of
more than a few hundred yards, vir-
tually has been stripped of its equine
inhabitants. It is estimated that
300,000 horses have been killed in
the internal troubles, which have
shaken Northern Mexico in the last
four years.
Gen. Villa has 15,000 horses with
his army before Saltillo and he
would seek the chance to double that
number. All his soldiers are horse-
men, but he could secure mounts
only for a part of them. It is said
by farmers and ranchmen and others
that the shortage of horses will be a
serious question when the fighting is
over and the soldiers turn again to
peaceful pursuits.

CHARGE WIDOW WITH CRIME.

Mrs. Hall Indicted for Murder of
Virginia Merchant While He Was
Lying in Bed.
[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
LOUISA (Va.) May 15.—Mrs. Vic-
tor Hall, widow of a young merchant
that died in his home at Green
Spring on April 15, was indicted to-
day for murder by a special grand
jury, which has been investigating the
crime for five days.
The indictment charges Mrs. Hall
shot her husband while he was in
bed on the morning of April 15. She
protests her innocence.

ASQUITH POLICY IS CONDEMNED.

NEWSPAPER DISSATISFIED AT
REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN
EXPOSITION.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
LONDON, May 15.—The London
morning newspapers are making a re-
newed complaint over Premier As-
quith's delay in dealing with the
question of British participation in
the Panama-Pacific Exposition.
The Daily Mail in an editorial today
asks whether the real reason for En-
gland's refusal to participate in the ex-
position is to be found in a secret
understanding with Germany.
"If so," the Daily Mail adds, "the
sooner we know it the better. It is
scarcely conceivable that the House
of Commons is to be thwarted and our
friendship with the United States
risked because the Cabinet is com-
mitted to the blind policy of 'made
in Germany.'"

SHAKES HIS FIST AT GEN. HUERTA.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The
United States demanded of the
Huerta government today details
of the fate of Private Parks, the
American infantryman, who strayed
into Mexican lines near Vera Cruz.
The government's demand said that
unless information about Parks was
given immediately, the American
government would consider that "an
unfriendly and hostile act" had been
committed in violation of the under-
standing for a cessation of hostilities
pending mediation.
President Wilson and Secretary
Bryan, it was learned tonight, drafted
a strong communication after receiv-
ing word from the Brazilian Minister
in Mexico City that Parks had been
executed.
No mention was made in the Min-
ister's report of whether he was shot
as a spy after a court-martial or
whether his body was burned, as has
persistently been reported to Gen.
Funston.
The American government cabled
the Brazilian Minister to inform the
Huerta government of the strong
feeling of the United States, directing
him to make vigorous representations
concerning the incident.
CALLED HOSTILE ACT.
The note asked the Minister to
protest to the Huerta government that
if Parks were alive, the failure to ex-
plain his whereabouts was in itself an
unfriendly attitude, and that if the
soldier had been executed as had
been reported, such execution of a
man who came into the Mexican lines
in full uniform was contrary to mil-
itary procedure of civilized nations and
an act of hostility.
No mention was made in the Amer-
ican note of the course the United
States intends to pursue in the
question, but an official close to the
President said tonight it was one of the
things which would be held up against
the Huerta government when the
final reckoning came over offenses
committed against the United States.
The three South American medi-
ators had received no communication
from the United States about the
Parks incident, and persons in the
confidence of the President said the
affair probably would not interfere
with the beginning of the mediation
(Continued on Third Page.)

NEW CORPS IS READY.

Another Move on
Mexico.

Six Transports at Galveston
With Steam Up Awaiting
Orders to Go.

Execution of Private Parks
Viewed as a Hostile Act
Toward America.

President Insists Immediate
Explanation Must Be Made
of Soldier's Fate.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

GALVESTON (Tex.) May 15.—
Six army transports lay
alongside the government piers
tonight in readiness to carry
troops, horses and supplies to
Vera Cruz. Embarkation officers
said that five hours after an or-
der to sail had been received the
transports would be loaded with
soldiers and headed toward Mex-
ico.
Within the last four days the
quartermaster's department has
converted the steamship Denver
into a troop ship which will carry
1400 men.
The Denver was ready tonight
to take on soldiers.
The Colorado is now a float-
ing stable and can transport 450
horses.
Word was received tonight
that the government had char-
tered the freighter Kansas, due
here from ports in the West In-
dies. She will be made over in-
to a stable ship with a capacity of
900 horses.
The regular army transports
Mende, Sonner and Kilpatrick
are loaded with coal, provisions
for a voyage, and supplies for the
troops already in Vera Cruz. The
newly chartered transports are ex-
pected from New York some time
next week.
That the army is preparing it-
self for a possible campaign
through the Mexican mountain
passes, where the nights are cold,
was indicated when hundreds of
boxes containing hoodies over-
coats were unloaded today from
freight cars to the government
piers. They will be sent to Mex-
ico if a move is made toward
Mexico City.

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THE ARRIETAS

DEFY CARRANZA

Villa May Send Armies Against Rebellious Rebels

Brothers Refuse to Join Attack on Saltillo

Revolution Within Revolution Now Seems Probable

Gen. Carranza, it is said, has ordered the army to attack the rebels, but the latter have refused to join the attack on Saltillo.

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CALLS REPORT

A WHITEWASH

LEADER MANN CRITICIZES DEMOCRATIC ACTION IN CLEARING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Political campaign contributions became the subject of a general debate in the House today, when Representative Rucker of Missouri, chairman of the House Elections Committee, presented a report embodying resolutions declaring that it was not a violation of the Penal Code for Senators or Representatives to seek contributions from their colleagues in Congress.

Republican Leader Mann had charged that Representative Doremus of Michigan, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, had violated the Criminal Code by issuing a circular September 15 last assuring each Senator and Representative that the committee would not make any report on the law must yield to reason and the intent of Congress.

Representative Mann characterized the report as a "whitewash" of the Democrats. After considerable discussion the resolutions went over until tomorrow.

Spreading.

MANY IN ARMS

AGAINST GOMEZ.

REVOLUTIONARY FORCES ACTIVE IN VENEZUELA.

Reports from Caracas State News of the Constitutionalist Success Is Being Withheld at Caracas and That They Are More Numerous Than Was Supposed.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The revolutionary forces fighting in Venezuela against President Gomez are more numerous than has been supposed, according to cable advice received here today by revolutionary agents, and it would appear that news of their successes is being withheld at Caracas.

Dispatches received from the island of Caracas, off the coast of Venezuela, set forth that Gen. Angarita, Sanchez and Perez Polanco are in arms in the Venezuelan States of Cojedes, Portuguesa and Zamora. Angarita is at the head of 1600 Constitutionalist troops and there are eight against the Gomez forces in several engagements. Gen. Roberto Vargas, as the head of another body of Constitutionalist troops, has made much headway in the State of Apure and is invading the State of Guayana.

Friends and relatives of Gen. Angarita in the State of Trujillo have been imprisoned in the fortress of San Carlos at Maracibo on orders of the Government.

The Venezuela Constitution does not allow a President to serve two consecutive terms. Consequently, President Gomez resigned last month and Gen. Batistola, Secretary of War, was appointed Provisional President. It is the intention of Gomez, at the end of a year, to stand for election to the Presidency.

Caracas is the headquarters of revolutionary expeditions against Venezuela and the dispatches bringing the foregoing information are from revolutionary sources.

ESPION GIVES ITS SIDE.

Counsel for Railroad Concludes Argument in Suit Brought to Set Aside Grant in Coalfield District.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Argument in the suit of the United States against the Southern Pacific company to set aside the grant of 1894 to 46,000 acres in the Coalfield oil district began today before Federal Judge M. C. Dooley.

C. L. Lowers, counsel for the railroad company, occupied the day's session, concluding his argument one hour and one-half after the usual time of adjournment. He reviewed the circumstances surrounding the grant and laid stress on the time elapsed between the granting of the patent and the beginning of the present action. The patent was given in July, 1897, but the suit was brought in December, 1912. He contended that a law passed by Congress in 1896 provided that such actions should be brought within a period of six years following the taking out of patent.

He argued that the complaint could be read through and through, and still the question, "What is the company charged with?" could not be answered.

TEN KILLED IN DETROIT.

Four Other Employees May Die as Result of Explosion in Mexican Rubber Company's Plant.

DETROIT (Mich.), May 15.—Ten men, most of them Mexicans, were killed by an explosion of acid and chemicals in the mixing-room of the Mexican Rubber Company today.

Four other employees, removed from the steaming debris, were taken to a hospital and all may die. Two men were less seriously hurt. The building, a one-story structure of concrete and cement, was wrecked. Other buildings within a radius of a mile were more or less damaged. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.

EDWARD CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM MCCOY.

C. L. EARNES.

AL HODGKINS.

VICTOR R. BURNS.

WILLIAM F. NILES.

Four Mexicans in the mixing-room was a large vat of molten rubber being prepared by a secret process. Without warning it exploded, tearing the building to pieces. Every man in the mixing-room was killed.

TO PROTECT PROPERTY.

Rebel Authorities Assure Rear-Admiral That Foreign Possessions at Tampico Are Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Rear-Admiral Mayo and American officers received renewed assurances from Constitutionalist authorities late today that all foreign property at Tampico would be adequately protected.

Admiral Mayo's report was transmitted to the Navy Department late tonight. Quiet has been restored in Tampico, the message stated, and no further disorder was expected.

MAY EFFECT

COMPROMISE.

Time Needed for Anti-Trust Bills Scores Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Formal steps to start the administration anti-trust legislation through Congress will be taken tomorrow by the House Rules Committee, when it will meet to formulate a special rule for the expeditious passage of the three bills which make up the anti-trust "programme."

House leaders do not expect to have the rule brought before it before next Tuesday, but its adoption is assured, and it seemed probable tonight that general debate on the anti-trust bills would begin during the week.

House leaders today were interested in a report that in case the Senate finds it impossible to put through all the trust legislation which the House will pass, and get away from Washington about May 15, the effort will be made to effect a compromise, put through part of this legislation and go home. According to this plan, the Senate would provide for nothing further than the creation of an interstate trade commission, with authority to investigate interlocking directorates, holding companies, stock ownership of competitive concerns, railway capitalization and kindred subjects, and make a report at the next session of Congress.

Many Democratic Senators are convinced that the Senate can not hope to put through the subcommittee's trust bill inside of two months, at the local.

The tolls exemption repeal debate probably will not be out of the way before May 24, when Democratic leaders expect a vote and there are slight apprehensions that the Senate has not even had a look at yet to be taken and the House will not be able to pass the bill.

Senator Kern said today that he expected soon to put the Senate on night sessions, but even with a doubt of the time of the day, the addition of anti-trust legislation to the programme is bound to put adjournment many weeks in the future.

IOWA BANK CLOSED

BY COMPTROLLER.

SUSPENSION OF FIRST NATIONAL AT CORNING FOLLOWS A RUN BY DEPOSITORS.

CORNING (Iowa) May 15.—The First National Bank of Corning failed to open its doors today, following a run yesterday in which about \$100,000 in deposits was withdrawn. The institution was closed on the order of the Comptroller of the Currency and W. W. Smith of St. Louis, a bank examiner, is in charge.

R. R. Newcomb is the president and R. Newcomb is the cashier. The latter said today that all claims will be paid.

The presence of the bank examiner here for more than a week is believed to have given rise to the rumor that the concern was not in good condition and yesterday's run was the result. Cashier Newcomb was interviewed in the statement that the bank's resources were ample.

BANKERS ARRESTED.

ELDOLE (Iowa) May 15.—Henry D. Himmell, president, and John E. Himmell, cashier, of the Farmers' Bank at Radcliffe, were arrested shortly before noon today charged with forgery. The Farmers' Bank, a private institution, closed its doors yesterday.

The warrant was sworn out at Radcliffe last night by John Sampson, a farmer, who alleged that the Himmells, who are brothers, deposited with a Webster City bank as collateral, a forged note for \$2000. The order for the arrest was sent to Sheriff Walsh here and the bankers were immediately locked up.

The closing of the bank, it is said, will result in the loss of \$100,000 to farmers and others in this section.

The two bankers were arraigned before Justice C. E. Myers at Radcliffe this afternoon for a preliminary hearing, but they waived examination and were held over to the grand jury, which will be convened August 21. Their bonds were fixed at \$4000 each and being unable to put up the money at once they were returned to the County Jail here.

BOYNTON'S CANDIDACY.

State Senator Will Probably Run for the Republican Nomination for Governor of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—There is a strong possibility that A. E. Boynton, State Senator and president pro tem of the upper house of the Legislature at the past two sessions, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. It was learned tonight from a source of unquestioned political authority.

Several conferences have been held in the past few days by Republican leaders with Boynton for the purpose of discussing the possibility of his candidacy.

A report is current among Boynton's political friends that he may be willing to run if the Republican candidates now in the field will signify a willingness to withdraw and unite on him as a compromise candidate.

SAVES WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

Strolling with Soldier She Jumps from Cliff but Is Picked Up in San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—A woman strolling with a soldier on the cliffs near Land's End today, suddenly threw herself into the ocean. Thereupon, according to John Smith, a spectator, the soldier snatched off his fish shield the woman out and clung to a rock until they were rescued. The woman was taken to an emergency hospital and will recover. She refused to talk.

Swedish Aviator's Flight.

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—The Swedish aviator, Evald, today flew from Malmö to Stockholm, 287 miles, descending in four hours and twenty minutes.

New Corps Ready.

(Continued from First Page.)

proceedings, although it was recalled that the United States accepted the tender of good offices with the reservation that no hostile acts toward Americans should occur while the negotiations were in progress.

SILLIMAN RETURNING.

The receipt of word by the British embassy from Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister in Mexico City, that J. R. Silliman, missing American Vice-Consul, was on his way by rail from Saltillo to Mexico City, brought the first news about Silliman in several days, considerably relieving the anxiety felt by his colleagues in Congress.

The Parks and Silliman incidents have been looked upon in many quarters as likely to embarrass the mediation negotiations, but those close to the administration said both incidents probably would be cleared up by next week.

Commanders of the Mexican garrisons Bravo and Zaragoza bound the United States battleship Connecticut before they sailed from Tampico early today and expressed the desire to go to Puerto Mexico, according to a dispatch to the Navy Department.

The dispatch from Rear-Admiral Badger, what reply if any was initiated to the Mexican commanders, was not included in the dispatch.

The steamer Ypiranga, whose presence at Vera Cruz has been the subject of much discussion, was not included in the dispatch.

The Ypiranga did not remain long at Tampico. She took on passengers and left for Vera Cruz.

DURANGO A FOMENT.

Carranza in Receipt of News That Tremendous Military Activity Is Apparent All Over the North.

EL PASO (Tex.) May 15.—Gen. Carranza, who is in Durango, is in receipt of news of tremendous military activity in all quarters of the country, according to a message from General Fabila, acting Minister of Foreign Relations, today.

Great activity was reported to Carranza from the south, where Gen. Pablo Gonzales at Tampico and Gen. Alvaro Obregon has sent word that he expected to announce the capture of Mazatlan, on the Pacific Coast, within a few days.

Gen. Carranza expects the first attack on Saltillo by Gen. Villa to be made this week and is confident that the capture of that town will follow soon, although the possibility of a desperate resistance from the Federal garrison is not overlooked.

Gen. Carrera Torres, in command of the Constitutionalist forces before San Luis Potosi also is expected to assault that Federal stronghold this week. The announcement that Gen. Carranza expects to capture the town of Saltillo, has been made from the south, where Gen. Carranza, occupying Cuernavaca, has stormed and taken Ajusco. The American Consul at Cuernavaca, representing Spain, Germany and France have made visits of courtesy to Carranza, who gave them assurances that foreigners will be protected.

DENY RICE IS IN PRISON.

Huerta Government Declares Los Angeles Mining Man Has Not Been in Treatment.

Secretary of War Blanquet of Mexico yesterday informed the Mexican Consul here that reports of the imprisonment of William H. Rice, a Los Angeles citizen, are absolutely unfounded. Local relatives of the mining engineer, including his wife, heard rumors affecting his welfare and suggesting that he was in prison at Mexico, and they were told that place and to Secretary Blanquet several days ago brought the report from the latter that all such rumors are untrue. Rice is chief engineer at the Mine of Two Stars, State of Mexico.

TO PRAY FOR PEACE.

General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Sets Monday for Special Supplication.

OKLAHOMA CITY (Okla.) May 15.—Special prayer for the success of the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, looking to an adjustment of differences between the United States and Mexico, will be offered next Monday by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in session here.

The day was set apart today in an address by Bishop Wilson, who asked "all our people to observe the day as a day of prayer that the representatives of the two nations may be guided by the spirit of God to such conclusion as will make peace between the United States and Mexico."

Save Money

by shopping in Los Angeles. Pay transportation from your home, town and return the amount on page 20, Part III, of today's Times.

First Southerner to Fall.

GREYNA (La.) May 15.—Louis Oscar Fried, the first southerner to fall when American soldiers occupied Vera Cruz, was buried here today with military honors. A monument paid for by popular subscription, will be erected over his grave.

Up-to-Date Merchants

will pay postage on goods from your home town to Los Angeles and return. See announcement on page 20, Part III, of today's Times.

PROPERTY OF GEN. MAAS.

Federal Commander Thanks Consul Canada and Admiral Fletcher for Guarding His Personal Belongings.

VERA CRUZ, May 15.—W. W. Canada, United States Consul here, received a reply tonight to the note he sent to Gen. Maas regarding the personal property of the general, which is being held here subject to the order of the former Federal commander.

The Cuban messenger, L. Muro, sent by Canada to Gen. Maas, is being held prisoner at Cordoba, as far as Mr. Canada could learn.

Gen. Maas thanked Canada and Rear-Admiral Fletcher for their courtesy in guarding his property, and said he would send a messenger for it.

"I deplore with all my heart," read Gen. Maas's letter to Canada, "that the difficulties which exist between my country and the United States have interrupted the friendship which has existed between us."

BRYAN AGAIN TALKING.

Says He Is Thankful President Is Reaching His Hopes on Mediation in Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 15.—William Jennings Bryan addressed the Brooklyn League, a civic organization, at its sixteen annual dinner tonight on "The New Era," referring incidentally to the Mexican situation and the pending mediation proceedings. Mr. Bryan was preceded as a speaker by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce.

In the new era

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[illegible]

THE CITY
AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Caledonian Club Ball.

The Caledonian Club of Los Angeles will celebrate Empire Day with a concert and dance in Blanchard Hall next Friday evening.

For the Moon.

The Moon, published in the interest of the Moon organization, and breathing of fraternalism, is the latest addition to the weekly field in this city. It publishes all interest in local lodges of Moonism.

Mississippi Society.

The Mississippi Society will hold a special meeting Monday evening at the Caledonian Club. The public is invited to participate. The public is invited to participate.

Juno Memorial Services.

Admiral Robley D. Evans Post, G.A.R., and the Woman's Relief Corps will hold joint memorial services for their dead at the hall at No. 244 South Hill street this evening. The public is invited to participate.

Social Center Entertainment.

A free social center entertainment will be given this evening at the Los Angeles High School, when there will be a whole evening of motion pictures of travel, science, comedy and drama, interspersed with music. Everybody is invited.

Southern to Entertain.

The Southern States Society will hold a reception and entertainment at the Woman's Club Friday evening of next week. All former southerners and their friends are invited. A program of music, reading and speaking, with an illustrated lecture, "Up from Slavery," has been arranged.

Memorial Service.

Robley D. Evans Post and Corps, G.A.R., will unite in a memorial service this evening at 7:30 o'clock, in honor of members who have passed away during the year. All Grand Army friends are invited. Commander Henry Harrison will preside. The meeting will be held at No. 244 South Hill street.

Questions for Voters.

N. W. Thompson, State Senator, will address the City Club at its luncheon in the Union League Club today at noon. He will speak on proposed constitutional amendments and other propositions to be voted on at the next State election. There are no less than thirty-seven questions to vote the voters at that time.

GARDEN OF CHILDHOOD.

Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary, Rules Over Mother Goose Children at Festival.

The King and Queen of Hearts, in regal robes, impersonated by Anastasia Bush and Edgar Jacobs, reigned supreme at the children's carnival at South Pasadena last evening in the Women's Club House. The scene was "The Garden of Childhood," and "Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary," presided.

Mother Goose, interpreted by Mrs. Clara Rathbun, was shown with Little Boy Blue (Jonathan S. Dodge), asleep under the hay stack. According to the decree of Mother Goose, the characters passed in review before the King and Queen of Hearts, 150 costumed children taking part. They were chosen from the elementary schools.

"Little Red Riding Hood," with the wolf and the gallant woodsmen, were there, "Old King Cole," with his pages and his fiddlers three. "Rimple Simon and the Pieman." "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," with her brood of little ones, "Four and Twenty Blackbirds," "Cinderella," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Beauty and the Beast," "Tom, the Piper's Son," "Little Miss Muffet," "Curly Locks," the "Hot Cross Bun Man," "Sleeping Beauty," "Tommy Rook and Peasebrooks," "Little Bo Peep," "Jack and Jill," "Goldilocks," with her three bears, and "Little Jack Horner," who as little Dick Hainman, made the hit of the evening when he pulled the plum from the Christmas pie, were all there.

There was no lack of exquisite children's songs woven into the programme.

The affair was under the auspices of the Women's Improvement Association of South Pasadena and the ladies in charge were Mrs. Frank A. Stephens, president of the club; Mrs. George Patterson, Mrs. Robert Cross, the "Hot Cross Bun Man," "Sleeping Beauty," Mrs. George Bush, Mrs. Norman Marsh, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. Don Gates, Mrs. W. D. Newert, Mrs. George Crandall and Mrs. Howard Kelly.

Planking Sand Hills.

EL CENTRO, May 15.—The sum of \$4500 subscribed by Imperial Valley for the purchase of planking for the sand-hill district of the Yuma road, east of Holtville, has been forwarded to San Diego and a shipment of material is soon expected. Work will be begun immediately upon the arrival of the lumber.

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OLD FRIEND
HERE AGAIN.

Events Briefly Told.

The well-known Spanish swindle is again in our midst. United States Secret Service Operative Hazen had callers yesterday who had received copies of the familiar circular from Madrid, detailing how a beautiful lady can be rescued and several million dollars obtained, provided the victim would advance a few dollars for "necessary expenses."

This swindle appears at intervals. Not long ago, a German saloon keeper intended to invest \$500 in the proposition, and was angry when an associate revealed the real character of the scheme.

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Myer Siegel & Co.

443-445-447 South Broadway

Girls' Graduation
Dresses

ON THIRD FLOOR

Girls Dresses of Batiste Priced \$2.50 up
Girls Dresses of Volles Priced \$5.00 upChildren's Coats
at Special Reductions

Girls' Hats 1/4 to 1/3 off

Children's white pique Hats and Bonnets, scalloped edges and button on crown with pink and blue facing. Ages 6 months to 2 years. Special..... 95c

For little tots—straw Hats prettily trimmed is \$1.95

Baby's Wash Coats—Madras with hand scalloped cape, 6 months to 1 year—\$3.50.

Others in Cashmere and Cotton Bedford priced.....

Children's white Kittle dresses—square neck and kimono sleeves—cadet blue or red trimmings. Ages 2 to 6 years. 85c

Special.....

FURS Stored, Repaired and Remodeled

"The Exclusive Specialty House for Fashioning Apparel"

Children's white pique Hats and Bonnets, scalloped edges and button on crown with pink and blue facing. Ages 6 months to 2 years. Special..... 95c

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The Times

LOS ANGELES

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

POPULATION (By the Federal Census (1910)—212,000
By the City Directory (1913)—222,000)

Her First Step Into the Big Old World.



This is little Jennie Vincent.

Who walked for the first time in her six years of pain yesterday. The feat is a triumph for science in its battle against spinal meningitis and for a strangely assorted dozen of good people who supplied the funds.

VERBAL BATTLE ON STREET CAR.

EFFORTS TO ARREST EXPERT END IN FAILURE.

Motorman Becomes Deputy Sheriff and Tries to Quell Complaining Passengers Carrying Him Beyond His Street and Turning Him Over to the Regular Police.

Having been made a special Deputy Sheriff, Motorman Robert Lindley of the North Broadway car line found himself Thursday night with authority to arrest hold-up men but powerless to apprehend a handwriting expert. The police started on the trail yesterday of Milton Carlson, the expert, and found him on the witness stand at the trial of Capt. Davis, who is charged with murder.

Carlson hasn't been arrested yet. A warrant was issued for him in Judge Frederickson's court yesterday for having used violent language upon Motorman Lindley. Being a special deputy, besides a motorman, Lindley could not with dignity brook violence in language.

Lindley car stopped at North Broadway and Sunset boulevard while the police searched the neighborhood for a hold-up man. It was late in the evening and the motorman was alone.

Instead of having a quieting effect upon the motorman, the authority had a reactive effect on Carlson. The handwriting expert showed forest fire when they saw it, could start a roaring blaze in a foot of snow without scrapping the "beautiful" away, and a lot of other interesting things that happen in the life of a ranger.

Of the twenty-eight put through their paces, just five passed muster by results announced yesterday. They are Walter D. Marx of South Pasadena, Hallie L. Silkwood of Sunland, Roy F. Lynd of San Bernardino, A. M. Cooper of South Pasadena, and Carlton H. Fritz of Upland.

Just as soon as they qualify they will be eligible for the service. Of the quintette Marx, Silkwood and Fritz have been the temporary assistants as rangers. Their pay will be \$110 a year and in addition they will be furnished a house, a garden spot and horse feed.

Young Man, Ordered From Station, Is Found Dead Beside Tracks by Switch Tender.

Ordered out of the Arcade Station because it is asserted, he was intoxicated, a young man, supposed to be Robert E. Hancock of No. 344 South Malabar street, Huntington Park, early last night walked out into the yard and stepped in front of a San Pedro local mixed train.

A few minutes later he was found by Robert Arnold, switch tender, at Sixth and Alameda streets, lying beside the tracks dead.

He was identified by a Southern Pacific employee's emergency pass, No. 988052, found in his pocket. Station Master A. Klinkhanner, who ordered the man from the station, declared that he was intoxicated and making himself obnoxious.

Two Cottages Burned.

Fire erased two cottages at Nos. 616 and 640 South Flower street yesterday, causing a loss of \$2000. One cottage was occupied by Mrs. S. Prys and the other by A. C. Atkinson. The buildings were owned by Henry McCullough. The fire started in the Prys cottage. Its origin is unknown. Before the flames could be subdued by a fire engine, the Atkinson home, and both buildings were completely destroyed.

To Talk on Mexico.

An address by J. T. Smith on Mexico will be the feature of the Triangle Club meeting at the Y.M.C.A. this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The talk will be illustrated with excellent lantern slides. Plans will be made at this meeting for a "hike" in the near future. One last Sunday was greatly enjoyed. This being an open meeting members may bring visitors.

FEAT OF LOVE AND LEARNING.

Meningitis Victim Walks for First Time in Life.

Long Step Ahead in Battle Against Disease.

Curious Charitable Coterie Makes It Possible.

At the old University clinic on North Broadway—formerly the home of the U.S.C. medical school—a little miracle was worked yesterday and the efforts of a remarkable circle of amateur philanthropists were richly rewarded. In a specially-made pair of shoes that cost more even than the fee of Dr. Mrs. Vincent Astor, a poor little girl took her first upright step in all her six years of suffering.

And as she walked, something of the bleak terror of spinal meningitis faded from the minds of the doctors who watched, as though the wavering footsteps were leading the way to new triumphs of science. The physicians called to witness the test said they had never seen anything like it.

When Jennie Vincent stood on her feet and her little, emaciated body swayed forward until she was off her balance, she put out her foot instinctively. She stepped. Then she walked. The expression of fright upon her pinched little face changed to one of delight—for had she not graduated from the crawling stage?

Jennie Vincent has been sick almost from birth. She has crept about her modest little home and other children of her age ran and danced and jumped with all the gaiety and freedom of youth unrestrained. At 3 she had spinal meningitis and the ravages of the disease left her body a poor, undeveloped frame in which muscular co-ordination was unknown, untried.

Upon her little hands are great callous bumps and upon her knees are welts. Propelling herself along a floor with her hands she had dragged her legs behind her. She could not rise to sitting posture without difficulty and could not stand at all.

When the disease had left her little body, charity hospitals would not accept the little girl because she was not sick. The only thing wrong with Jennie was that effect of the malady, Mrs. Frank Stoddard, the big little head of the Florence Crittenton Home, and benefactress of many unfortunate children and grown-ups, took Jennie under her wing.

Then she interested a number of charitable-minded persons in the case. There were twelve persons who responded to Mrs. Stoddard's call and in these twelve were a well-known saloon-keeper, a society debutante, a shopgirl, a great capitalist and a physician who gave according to his ability. A physician donated his services to supplement the cash fund.

It has been the practice of some of the fair young buds of society to pay as much as \$24 for a made-to-order pair of shoes. But Jennie has a pair costing that much. Steel braces to reinforce her weakened spine cost \$12 more. Her little body was fortified. Then Mrs. Stoddard bought her a go-cart upon which she may lean and follow in its perambulations.

When all was ready the little girl was nourished and nursed until the time came when she could slip into her little harness and try to walk.

At the clinic yesterday Jennie walked for the first time. She clung to her poor little calloused hands and sang her delight. Her mother was in tears and so were the men who watched and watched the experiment. For it was a big thing in Jennie's life and an even bigger thing for science. For the doctors said that Jennie will be normal and healthy again within a few years, a thing all but unheard of in the history of spinal meningitis.

NOT AS WET AS FIRST BELIEVED.

RECOUNT IN WATTS RESULTS IN REDUCING MAJORITY BY SIX VOTES.

It was "I told you so" in Watts yesterday. The "wets" triumphed in the suit brought by Fred W. Jackson against the city of Watts and the Board of Trustees, alleging mismanagement of the part of the election of officers, illegal voting and the illegal counting of votes.

When the smoke of battle cleared away in Judge Welborn's courtroom, a recount of the ballots showed 545 for the "wets" and 531 for the "drys," or a majority of fourteen. At the election the "wets" carried by 20.

The court cast out thirty ballots, which had been disputed. Of this number eighteen were "wets" and twelve "drys." Judge Welborn stated that there was no mathematical process by which these disputed ballots could change the result. The election as declared by the canvassing board stands. The court ordered the contestants to have their costs.

Short work was made of the charges of misconduct and illegal voting. The court heard the testimony of the election officials and then ruled that no charge of fraud had been proved. No ballots were thrown out. The recount proceeded quietly, but one by one Watts citizens melted from the room as the exciting stage of the suit passed. City Attorney Nathan Burke, assisted by Attorney Hout, represented the city and the Trustees. Jackson was represented by Attorneys Burke and Jensen.

Final Arrangements Are Made for Big Excursion to Imperial Valley Next Week.

The Excursion Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday arranged for the following make-up of the train which will carry the chamber's Imperial Valley-Arizona excursion, which will leave Los Angeles at 11 o'clock next Wednesday night.

Three twelve-section standard sleepers, one ten-section sleeper, one sixteen-section sleeper, two diners, one observation car and one steel baggage car. This will be a de luxe train.

The Rotary Club at its meeting yesterday agreed to send a delegation of twelve people.

The tickets will be ready for delivery at the secretary's office today. The excursion will be carried out with the exception that Niland will be given more time, so that the excursionists may have an opportunity of seeing what the newest town in the valley is doing.

Arrangements have been made for a full band of twenty-five pieces to head the excursionists and concerts will be given at each stop. Full details relative to these stops can be had from the secretary's office.

Those who contemplate going should communicate with the secretary at the earliest possible moment.

USES HORSEWHIP FOR PROTECTION.

WAGON DRIVER RESENTS THE EFFORT OF BANDITS TO HOLD HIM UP.

With a good old horsewhip George Denny is handy. He doesn't know much about automatic revolvers, but doesn't care if he doesn't, and never drew a shotgun in his life, but he did beat off two young thugs yesterday along Jefferson at San Pedro street.

When the two young men boarded his wagon, and asked him to come through with whatever he had that interested them.

He came through with a good cut of the whip across the face of the biggest man, then caught the second man about the legs with another mighty swish. Both young men gave a yell of pain, and jumped. Denny reported that they vaulted his box, and that was the last he saw of them.

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YEAR.

AND GOES TO MRS. WILSON.

Wife Victor in Debt Valley War.

Register Gives Her Duty Fat Acres.

Purchase of Muddled Title Justified.

Noted case involving the late Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of President, to sixty acres of land in the Coachella valley, was decided yesterday by Registrar of the local Land Office.

The decision is in Mrs. Wilson's favor, but the opinion will not be made public until Registrar has examined the title.

Divorce Decrees Granted.

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A. B. Blackstone Co.

Mid-Summer Hats \$4.95 to \$7.50

Smart, exclusive shapes and trimming ideas for mid-summer wear, bearing every modern fashion touch.

\$7.50—\$10.00 and \$12.00 Values at \$4.95. \$11.00—\$16.50 and \$18.00 Values at \$7.50.

Love Satisfaction.

Judges of Gloves have long since learned that, for style, value and this department is the acknowledged leader.

Wardwick, 1-clasp for street wear in white, English black, tan and brown—\$1.25.

Wardwick, 1-clasp street gloves, PXM sewn, spear backs; black, white, English reds, tans and brown—\$1.50.

Wardwick, 1-clasp street gloves, PXM sewn, spear backs; black, white, English reds, tans and brown—\$1.75.

Wardwick, 1-clasp street gloves, PXM sewn, spear backs; black, white, English reds, tans and brown—\$2.50.

Wardwick, 1-clasp street gloves, PXM sewn, spear backs; black, white, English reds, tans and brown—\$3.50.

the New Union Suits at 50c

Undoubtedly the best values we have ever been able to offer. Made of fine cotton or linen thread; knit to fit, properly finished, weights for present wear, low neck, shoulder, shell edge, knee lengths, Kayser tops. 50c a pair.

Knitted Bloomers

Most comfortable undergarment ever made, these bloomers. More lasting than the silk ones and so much less expensive. Made of fine linen thread, finished at the knee with elastic and ribbon—\$1.25.

Knitted Novelties

What Fashion suggests in the way of neck, collar, sleeve and cuff novelties.

Life, Gladstone, Marie Antoinette and Medici Collars of hand-embroidered organdies, nets, silk shadow lace or any other—dozens of not-before-seen styles—and every one pretty. Prices up from 75c.

Yoke and yoke effects in great variety.

Yoke Edge

A new trimming idea of ostrich feathers, for ruffles, neck and collar edges on dance frocks and evening gowns; white and colors. 75c a yard.

Tango Rose

Novelty of Importance

A Ribbon Rose to be worn at the belt of the dance frock. A new so true to nature that one instinctively reaches to touch the odor. It is made of the finest satin with hand-embroidered petals; hanging in a cluster of buds, concealed in one of which is a gold clasp, to catch up the skirt. A new to match any gown. Each \$3.50.

Boat Boot Silk Hose 50c

Full extra heavy spun silk with little tops and sole. Good looking, splendid wearing stocking in black or white—50c pair.

Children's Fancy Socks—of fine thread; black, white and colored with fancy plaid or striped tops in any color combination you can suggest. 25c and 3 pairs \$1.00.

118-320-322 South Broadway

BIG CROPS VS. LITTLE LAWS.

Santa Fe's Vice-President Sees Silver Lining.

Land to Save Us from Our Over-Legislating.

"Good Times Ahead, but That Is Not Our Fault."

Edward Chambers, traffic vice-president of the Santa Fe, can be a pessimist and an optimist in one sentence. He proved it yesterday.

"Business has been markedly affected adversely," he said, "by too much misguided regulation, but the country's mammoth crops are rapidly increasing calls for rails, the assembling confidence in the prospects of the buyers."

Chambers arrived here yesterday from San Francisco after an inspection tour, which has taken him over every foot of the Santa Fe's 8000 miles of track. He expects to spend three or four days acquainting himself with business conditions in Southern California before proceeding east.

"The railroads are not opposing regulation," said Chambers. "What they are opposing is misguided regulation. In effect, we are asking that the railroad and public utility commissions be taken out of politics."

"Put it another way—railroad owners are absolutely opposed to making railroad property the pawns in any political game. That is what they have been. I might even extend the accusation by saying that so-called big business generally has been the prey of contending political parties and factions."

"But the American people are fair-minded intrinsically. They may be temporarily misled astray, but not for long. An instance of their fair-mindedness is the fact that in the East there is a concerted demand that the railroads be allowed a 5 per cent. increase in freight rates."

"Why is there this demand? Simply because the people see that the laws enacted to regulate the railroads have been uniformly used, perhaps sometimes maliciously used, to interfere with their own prosperity and the crippling of the common carriers redounds to their detriment."

"Crops! They are enormous! They are the biggest factor we now have with us to counteract the effects of too much legislation. They are the anchor to which the sober-minded are tying their hopes, and I believe, constitute the one paramount thing which is going to make 1914 a year of great and widespread prosperity."

"Kansas has a winter wheat crop of 103,000,000 bushels. This is surpassed all previous crops that they are not in the running. Texas, Oklahoma and California all report enormous crops, while the winter wheat States, with Kansas, are chock full of optimism."

"What does this mean? It simply means that the buying level of the country will be raised, the demand for everything from foodstuff toinery will be increased. It means more money for everybody, more money for the railroads, more money in the banks, more work the country over."

"There was a time when a business panic seemed imminent, but fortuitous circumstances, particularly the enormous crops, has laid the ghost. New York reports loosened purse strings, a willingness of the cautious to lend, while the steel mills report increasing calls for rails, the assembling makers say the approaching season looks good, and everybody is happy."

"But, son, remember it is the big crops we have to thank, not the lawmakers."

BANDITS ENTER WOMAN'S HOUSE.

OVERHAW HER WITH REVOLVERS WHILE THEY SEARCH FOR ANY VALUABLES.

At noon yesterday, while the city was relaxing from a full luncheon, and wedding parties were marching to the altar, Mrs. David Miller, No. 214 East Thirty-first street, was held captive in her home by two bandits who stood guard over her with drawn revolvers. They searched the house, but could find nothing they desired except a revolver, which they took.

Mrs. Miller was alone in her rooms at the time. "Come a knock at the front door," she answered the summons and found two men standing there. Said she: "What do you want?"

"Everything you have got," said the larger and better-dressed man of the pair.

They commanded her to open the door and she obeyed. Then, with revolvers up, they ordered her to stand in her front room, under the eye of the larger man, while the smaller one searched the house for anything of value that was portable.

After threatening the woman with dire results if she should inform the police they left. As soon as she could recover her speech, Mrs. Miller called up.

Not satisfied with their work in the daytime, the police believe, the robbers early last evening entered the store of G. W. Gibbs at No. 1824 South Lorena street, held up the proprietor and his wife at the point of a revolver, and rifled the cash register, securing \$25.

An intruder forced the couple into a back room, where they left quickly. Though descriptions Gibbs gave were meager, they tallied so closely with those of the man who committed the Thirty-first-street robbery that the police believe them the same.

Free Instruction —ON— Hawaiian Steel Strung Guitars and— Ukuleles

The immense popularity of our offer of Free Instruction to every purchaser of a Hawaiian Ukulele determined us to make the same offer on Hawaiian steel-strung Guitars. We have arranged with Professor Kia, the Hawaiian Virtuoso, to teach the Hawaiian style of playing the Guitar with a steel bar, which produces that enchanting, exquisite Music for which the Natives are famous. Our stock of Hawaiian Ukuleles

Mrs. S. H.
 C. N. Gill, A.
 John Wheeler,
 A. E. Wilde, O. O.
 Eisenhart.

Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theater

MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.



Mrs. Fred L. Dittig.

Formerly Miss Gladys Snowden, a niece of the Councilman. She became a bride Thursday evening.

M. R. AND MRS. CHARLES O. MIDDLETON of No. 515 Shatto place announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rie, to Herbert Wood Richardson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Richardson of this city. Miss Middleton has chosen June 6 as her wedding date and members of the bridal party will include Miss Bonnie Thomson, who has been asked to serve as maid of honor, Mrs. Elise A. Shelby, matron of honor, and the Misses Burling Middleton, Gladys Middleton, Rie Anderson and Laura Anderson as bridesmaids. Little Mary Alexander and Tarleton Middleton will hold ribbons forming an aisle to the altar and Kathleen Sloan will be the tiny flower girl. George Richardson will stand with his brother as best man. The wedding will take place at the family home with Dean William MacCormack of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral officiating. Miss Middleton is a grand-daughter of the late Judge J. A. Anderson.

On Eastern Trip. Mrs. Esther C. Ide, No. 1025 West Thirtieth street, left Thursday for an extended eastern trip. She will stop en route at San Francisco, to visit her son, Charles Elliott Ide, First Lieutenant C.A.C., at Ft. Barry. From there she will stop at Des Moines, then to St. Paul, where she is to be the guest of Mrs. George Archer, then to Syracuse and New York City.

Home Luncheon. Mrs. Stanford D. Parker entertained the members of the Las Amigas Club with a rose luncheon, at her home, Thursday.

Theater—Amusements—Entertainments

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER Broadway, Near 25th.
LAST TWO TIMES—POPULAR MATINEES TODAY
C. O. BAUMAN Presents the New Comedy Drama of Today
THE YEAR'S BIGGEST HITS
MR. ALADDIN EVERY WOMAN SHOULD SEE!
Nights, 11:00, 1:00, 7:00 and 9:00. Matinee Today, Best Seats One Dollar.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Tomorrow & Thurs.
THIRD AND POSITIVELY LAST OF THIS FAMOUS MELODRAMATIC
FAMOUS STARS TOMORROW AFTERNOON—Burbank Company Presents
"STOP THIEF"
WITH THE ENTIRE BURBANK COMPANY IN THE CAST.
REGULAR BURBANK PRICES: Nights, 10, 12 and 15 cents. Mat., 7:00 and 9:00. To Palace—New Attractions: FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S FAMOUS PLAY, "THE DAWN OF A TOMORROW."

MOROSCO THEATER Broadway, Near 10th St.
TODAY AND TOMORROW—LAST TWO TIMES OF THIS MUSIC AND FUN HIT
With a company of twenty singing and dancing comedians in the biggest, merriest, funniest musical and girl show that ever came to town.
WILLIAM ROCK and MAUDE FULTON
REGULAR MOROSCO PRICES: Nights and Today's Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Matinee Tomorrow and Thursday, 10c, 25c and 50c. To Palace—Next Attractions: The latest Gaiety Musical Celebration, "A KNIGHT FOR A DAY."

MAIN STREET, Bet 3rd and 4th—
HIPODROME EVERY SEAT 10c
WALTER MONTAGUE'S GREAT PLAYLET
A TANGO TEA

EMPEROR THEATER—SULLIVAN & CONNOR VAUDEVILLE.
Big Popular Matinee Every Day in the Year at 2:15
3 Shows Tonight
Beginning at 4, 7:45 and 9 O'clock on the Minute. Be Sure to Come Early.

MASON OPERA HOUSE—Broadway, Between First and Second.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 18, MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ROBERT HILLIARD
in the Wonderful, Fascinating Detective Play "HARRIET FORD, HARVEY J. BURNETT AND DETECTIVE WILLIAM J. BURNETT."
The Argyle Case Showing the Detective, the Roneophones and the Finger-Print System.
Prize, 50c to \$1. Wednesday Matinee, 50c to \$1.50. Seats Selling.

COLUMBIA PUPILS' PIANO RECITAL.

WHISTLING CONCERT AT FRIDAY MORNING CLUBHOUSE.

Vocal and Instrumental Pupils' Recitals This Week—Giorgina Strauss, Going to Europe, Ride Alike to California After Years of Compulsory Residence.

BY HECTOR ALLEOT.

Before a large audience of parents and friends, the Columbia School of Music presented last evening at the Gamut Club auditorium, students of Maude Lewis Case, in her piano classes.

The dozen of youthful participants ranged from ten to sixteen and were heard in selections appropriate to their budding artistry.

Neal Bean, Eva Flaxman, Teddy Korte, Constance Kaplan, Henry Kaplan, Fannie Welcher, Ross Manning, Eunice Haskins, Ethel Blockinger, Mabel Lane, Juanita Meyer, Jeanette Rubin and Selma Siegleman participated in the programme, which included numbers from Beethoven's "In May" to waltz A. Major by Moszkowski and Liszt's "Rigoletto." The last number was played by Selma Siegleman, who interpreted the well-known composition with considerable credit for a youthful pianist.

Juanita Meyer, Jeanette Rubin, showed in their playing a promising disposition for the piano.

Whistling Recital.

This evening, at the Friday Morning Clubhouse, Edna Zyl Modie will present a number of her most advanced pupils in the art of whistling. She will be assisted by Grace Ruth Petro, reader, Barbara Claire Taylor, harpist, and Ruth List, violinist.

The young whistlers will be Elsie Richburn, Georgia Williams, Nellie Stephens, Edith Allard, Walter W. Wobus, Edna Hanson, Catherine Vanderweyden, Helen List.

Thomson Pupils Recital.

At the Thomson studio, on North St. Andrews place, a pupil recital will be held this evening. The pupils will be Marion Peterson, Tom McConnell, Burt, Georgia Caldwell, Virginia Davis, Wilma Hunt, Jessie Jane Hunt, Ruth Hunt and Clarke Vanderweyden will appear as participants.

Chorus Recital.

Marie Chuning, a young pianist, was presented in "The Song of the Sea" by the Columbia School of Music, in a programme comprising selections from Bach, Brahms, Schumann and Liszt.

Thorpe Pupils Recital.

The fourth pupil recital of Anna Thorpe was given Tuesday afternoon at the T.W.C.A. The pupils were: Mrs. Mary W. Thorpe, soprano, Mrs. Helen Spencer Moller, dramatic soprano, were heard in selections from Massenet, Thomas and others.

Georgina Strauss Farewell.

Georgina Strauss, favorably known as a prima donna of the Italian International Grand Opera Company, sang yesterday at her studio on South Kingsley drive, in a programme comprising selections from Bach, Brahms, Schumann and Liszt.

APPEALS JUDGMENT.

District Court of Appeal sustains decision of Superior Court of San Diego County.

The District Court of Appeal yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of San Diego county, and Judge Guy, in the action brought by the Home Payment Jewelry Company against J. B. Smith and Sarah McMurdo, involving the lease of valuable jewelry.

The lower court sustained the demurrer to the complaint, and the plaintiff corporation, declining to amend its bill, a dismissal was ordered, and from this order the appeal was taken.

In the case of the people against Frederick H. Rader, convicted of three Kings county court of making a murderous assault upon his wife, and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary, the District Court of Appeal sustained the rulings of Superior Court Judge McMahon.

FUGITIVE IS RETURNED.

Retired Cavalry Lieutenant to Face Charge of Forgery Blames Erroneous Legal Advice.

A fugitive from justice since Christmas Day, last, Robert E. Mills, retired cavalry lieutenant and former official of the Los Angeles Underwriters, was brought to the city by Detective Nick Harris last night from Berkeley, where he gave himself up a few days ago.

Mills is alleged to have obtained approximately \$300 from the company in which he was an official, by illegal methods. The specific charge on which he will face trial is forgery of a check for \$18.50. E. G. Brazier, an official of the underwriters, swore to the complaint.

Mills blames erroneous legal advice as the cause of his difficulty. After a difference with other officers of the underwriters regarding money due him, Mills says he sought an attorney, whom he says advised him that he could appropriate to his own use money which he collected to the amount owing him. Later, when he learned from another attorney that such a course was illegal, he fled the city, going to San Francisco. The court of inquiry into the case has since his mind until he could stand the suspense no longer.

DOCTOR'S WIFE DIES.

HERMOSA BEACH, May 15.—Mrs. J. A. G. Sample, wife of a prominent physician, died at her home on Pier avenue from paralysis, being stricken last Sunday. Dr. Sample and his wife came here from Denver. A pathologist, Dr. J. H. Dyer, only sister, Mrs. Carrie Dyer of No. 429 Flower street, Los Angeles, is lying at the point of death. All hope of her recovery has been abandoned.



Semi-annual inspection of police at Exposition Park yesterday. At the top is one of the four companies drawn up at attention for the formal inspection of the Police Commission and the chief. Chief Mayor Rose are seen at the left. Below is another company on the march.

POLICE RESPLENDENT ON THEIR FORMAL REVIEW.

CHEERED by admiring hundreds, the police of the city—or a considerable part of them—paraded in their new summer uniforms of olive-drab, passed in review yesterday afternoon at Exposition Park before an inspection party made up of the Mayor, members of the City Council and Police Commission, and Brigadier-Knight of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

In response to the assembly call of Bugler Smith, 140 patrolmen in four companies—all the men not on duty—fell into line opposite the reviewing stand shortly after 2 o'clock and marched out onto the track, where, preceded by a band and nine mounted police, they marched past the stand where the reviewing party had its station. In the rear came sixteen mounted motorcycle police, the police ambulance, two patrol wagons and the six department automobiles.

Following the review, the Mayor, Chief Sebastian and Police Commissioners Morgan and Owen made their rounds of the department and city. "I am certainly proud of the force," said the Mayor. Words of warm appreciation were also spoken by Commissioners Morgan and Owen.

"We have 550 members of the department, all good men—and women," said Chief Sebastian. "My only regret is that we haven't twice the number, for we need them." Under the careful and insistent drilling of Patrolman E. E. Brown, a former soldier in the regular army, the paraders had been brought to a high state of discipline.

HILLIARD BRINGS BRIDE OF MILLIONS WITH HIM.

IF YOU had a sort of a kick-in on about \$5,000,000 would you work, and work hard, for your day's bread?

That's what Robert Hilliard does, and if you don't believe it, just take a squint at that tense and not in the least abbreviated part he plays next week at the Mason.

And despite the fact that this time he comes to us a married man. Yes, a month ago in Denver he married Mrs. Olga Everard Williams of New York, whose father, a brewer, died and left her a mammoth fortune. Only recently she was granted a divorce from William Williams of New York.

But it is doubtful if anything could make Hilliard quit. He tried it once, taking a flyer at the brokerage business. With him brokerage spelled broke, and back to footlights and success he went. By the way, he brings his bride to Los Angeles with him.

The students of the Wallis School of Dramatic Art are preparing a unique play which will probably be presented at the Gamut Club some time in June. It is called "Justice" and was written by John Galsworthy.

The surprising feature is that in a cast of thirty, only one woman appears, a fact which has put the feminine contingent of the school in a future and they are going to put on a show of their own in which there won't be any men at all, so there!

ALUMNI REUNION.

Tenth Anniversary of Polytechnic High School Celebrated by Dinner and Speeches.

The tenth anniversary of Polytechnic High School was fittingly celebrated last night by 1500 of the alumni, who gathered at the auditorium of the school, where a splendid programme had been arranged.

Three hundred of the graduates sat down to dinner as the guests of the school. The programme was presided over by the following: D. M. Knoll, '99; Lawrence Lavin, '01; Julia McCrindle, '10, and J. Herbert Brown, '12.

At the conclusion of the dinner, at which Supt. Francis and the principal, Mr. J. H. Rose, were present, the alumni were read from the school records.

CLUNE'S

12 M. to 11 P. M. 6 DAYS A WEEK

ALL THIS WEEK SIX TIMES DAILY SIX TIMES DAILY
VITAGRAPH'S \$149.00 PRODUCTION IN FIVE REELERS
"A MILLION BIDS" DIRECTED BY EDWARD SELWYN
SPECIAL ADDED FEATURE IN THREE REELERS
COL. ROOSEVELT
Prize: Night, 10c, 25c, 50c; Mat., 10c, 25c. Next Week: "The Standard of Value"

ORPHEUM—The Standard of Value

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
David Bispham
The Most Baritone
THOMAS A. HALL
"The Substitutes"
H. M. RABBIT & CO.
"An Evening's Entertainment"
JOHN & EMMA RAY
"On the Rio Grande"
Every Night at 10:00-10:15; Mat., 10:00; Next Week: "The Standard of Value"

HAMBURGER'S CAFE BEAUTIFUL

Afternoon Tea and Entertainment
Every Afternoon—3:30 Till 5:00 P. M.
THE ORPHEUM TRIO—PUPILS OF MRS. HAMBURGER
MARCO AND FANCION WOLFF—EXHIBITION
A high-class entertainment with excellent service a la carte. A place for rest or entertain your friends.
Fourth Floor, Hamburger's—Broadway, Between 25th and 26th Sts.

TALLY'S BROADWAY THEATER

LAST TIMES TODAY AND TOMORROW
HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE
MOTION PICTURES
MALCOLM WILLIAMS
Next Week—
Mary Pickford in TESS of the STORM COUNTRY

PANTAGES Broadway Vaudeville

Matinee 2:30 10c-20c

3 Shows Tonight, Starting

WOODLEY THEATER—838 Broadway, Between 10th and 11th Sts.
THIS WEEK SHOWS START AT 10:00-10:15
NEXT WEEK IN HIS OWN PERSON
EDGAR SELWYN
MATINEE ALL SEATS 10c
SPECIAL MUSIC ON
The Mammoth Pipe Organ

REPUBLIC THEATER

HERBERT LEVY'S
7 GREAT ACTS—7
CLUNE'S BROADWAY—
MUSICAL FEATURES
HEARST-BELLGOS WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE—NEW SERVICE—NEW SERVICE—NEW SERVICE

A GOOD SEAT ON AN OSTRICH

Come to the Cawston Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, and see the ostriches and enjoy a ride on a huge ostrich. Great sport, too, in the ostrich pen. Tickets 50c. Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, Cal.

MILLER'S THEATER

New Showing a 4-Part "CLASSICAL"
Masterpiece Photoplay.

Narrow Plain

Not all colors, but a complete range of popular widths and shades—grays, blues, and taffetas, with picots, etc., in widths from 1 to 3 1/2 yards.
Ribbons Remnants—on sale at 10c a yard.

Infants' Hose at Half Price

Wool, and silk-and-wool hose for infants; black, pink, blue, red and tan; not all sizes in any one color, but all between 4 and 6 1/2 somewhere; were 25c and 50c, to be closed out at Half.
(Hickey, Main Floor)

All Our Patterns

Hats that positive style, since they are more expensive for known milliners. These individual creations, we are sure.
Our Own Trimmings—finite variation of a duced fourth, a half, instances, than half, for securing a hand commonplace styles.
(Hickey, Main Floor)

French Enamel and Hand-Painted Jewelry Sale

The so-called "shirtwaist jewelry" that every summer girl begins to wear at this season, so reduced in price that you can replenish supplies at slight cost—
Jet Novelties—too, are included—brooches, circle pins, cuff pins, scarf pins, waist pin sets, veil pins, flower pins, etc.
Were 35c, now 25c.
Were 50c, now 35c.
Were 65c, now 45c.
Were 75c, now 50c.
Were \$1, now 85c.
Were \$1.25, now \$1.
Were \$1.50, now \$1.25.
Were \$1.75, now \$1.35.
Were \$2, now \$1.50.
Were \$2.25, now \$1.75.
Were \$2.50, now \$1.85.
Were \$2.75, now \$2.
Were \$3, now \$2.25.
Were \$3.50, now \$2.50.
Were \$3.75, now \$2.75.
(Jewelry, South Aliso)

Silk and Kid Glove

Sixteen-button embroidered silk in small sizes, in black, light blue, were \$3, special, \$1.50 pair.
Sixteen-button white lace gloves all sizes but 6; were \$3, now \$2.

Children's Coats Tailored

Novelty at long waist lines and ruffles; navy, go, rose, navy, and checks; trimmed on collar and cuffs with piques and ruffles; sizes 3 to 6; \$5 to \$14; \$3.75 to \$10.

Women's Underwear

Besides always keeping up our fashionable underwear, we frequently have customers such worth-while savings.

Forsythe Tailored Waists at Half

All sizes in these high-class tailored waists, in striped, madras or white linen; prices range from \$3.50 to \$6 and higher; you may buy them for \$1.75 to \$3—a chance that comes but seldom.
(Jewelry, Second Floor)

Coulter's—215-229 South E

WEDDING PLAN SADLY AWRY.

Loving Couple Behind Bars Instead of Happy.

Weeks of Musical Treats in Store Early in June.

Opening of Campbell Park Next Thursday Night.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONG BEACH, May 15.—The wedding of a beautiful bride and groom, which was to have taken place at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Pauline Watta, aged 23, and Raymond Pinnau, aged 25, at 11 o'clock on the inside of the jail here today, was postponed until next Thursday night.

The couple were brought back from San Bernardino, where they had been held by police officials in their flight from the city.

Meeting on the beach previous to the wedding, according to the story told by the couple to the officers who brought them here tonight, the two young people, who were to have been married, were to have been married at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Pauline Watta, aged 23, and Raymond Pinnau, aged 25, at 11 o'clock on the inside of the jail here today, was postponed until next Thursday night.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSICAL TREATS. A feast of music will be enjoyed by the townspeople and visitors on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 4 to 7. It will be called a "Musical Festival" and a chorus of voices will be a feature of the festival. The chorus, which is being organized by the townspeople, will be a feature of the festival. The chorus, which is being organized by the townspeople, will be a feature of the festival.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BEACH BRIEFS. Builders of the Campbell pier at the foot of Chestnut avenue, announced that the land end of the pier is to be held Thursday night. The pier, which is to be held Thursday night, is to be held Thursday night.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ONTARIO OWNERS KICK ON PAVING. Citizens seek official approval for street work.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ONTARIO, May 15.—The citizens of Ontario, who are seeking official approval for street work, are seeking official approval for street work.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WRIGHT'S SHORTAGE GREATER. University of California May Lose Four Thousand Dollars Unless Deposited Cashier Makes Good.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

BERKELEY (Cal.) May 15.—Examination of the books of Harry L. Wright, recent cashier in the comptroller's office of the University of California, revealed today that Wright's shortage is \$14,000 instead of \$10,000, the original estimate.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

TO REE ALASKA'S RESOURCES. "Billion-Dollar Excursion" of Pacific Coast Businessmen Leave Seattle on the Albatross Tomorrow.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SEATTLE (Wash.) May 15.—The steamship Albatross sailed for Alaska tonight, carrying forty-one businessmen of the Pacific coast as guests of President Alexander of the Albatross line, in addition to the regular list of passengers.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

ATTENTION. The Albatross line is a company of businessmen of the Pacific coast, who are seeking official approval for street work.

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ATTENTION. The Albatross line is a company of businessmen of the Pacific coast, who are seeking official approval for street work.

Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

GOOD GAINS BY REBEKAHS.

OLD FELLOWS AT SANTA CRUZ INSTALL NEW GRAND OFFICERS AND ADJOURN.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SANTA CRUZ, May 15.—The sixty-second annual session of the California Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows closed here tonight with a ball, at which the delegates to the Rebekah Assembly were seated.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

REBEKAHS ELECTION. In addition to voting yesterday to meet in San Francisco in 1915, the Rebekahs elected the following officers: President, Fannie M. Lacy, Santa Ana; Vice-President, Adele Stockwell, Los Angeles; Warden, J. K. Ritter, Oakland; Secretary, Mary E. Donohoe, San Francisco; Treasurer, Mrs. S. N. Wyckoff, Berkeley; Trustees of the Orphan's Home, Ada Madison, Los Angeles, and Sarah Wolf, Sacramento.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

ODD FELLOWS OFFICERS. W. P. Schlosser of Los Angeles was elected to the position of Grand Master of the Odd Fellows in the afternoon session of the Rebekahs. Schlosser was elected on the first ballot over D. D. Deeds of Los Angeles and Grove J. Pink of Sacramento.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

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(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

Harrell Killed BY OWN RIFLE.

But Jury Decides Angelino Was Murdered.

Jap Shot at El Tigre by Escaped Prisoner.

Knifed Mexican Found Delirious from Wound.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BISHOP (Ariz.) May 15.—Of keenest interest in Bishop are the developments expected from an investigation of circumstances attending the death of J. P. Harrell, whose body was found lately on a high peak near this city. Yesterday a coroner's jury rejected the suicide theory and found that death had been due to two bullet wounds, inflicted by unknown hands. While the bullets undoubtedly were fired from Harrell's own small hunting rifle, it is shown that a hole was found in his hat.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ODD FELLOWS OFFICERS. W. P. Schlosser of Los Angeles was elected to the position of Grand Master of the Odd Fellows in the afternoon session of the Rebekahs. Schlosser was elected on the first ballot over D. D. Deeds of Los Angeles and Grove J. Pink of Sacramento.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

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Nature Still "Casts Out Devils"

If you don't think they're REAL devils, just let them accumulate in the constipation and biliousness. A whole brood of demons appear, such as indigestion, flatulency, heartburn, palpitation, dizziness, jaundice, congestion of the liver. Later these grow into Bright's disease, typhoid, malaria, etc.

There's one thing these devils can't stand, and that is Bile. Bile is Nature's great cleanser and disinfectant. When it's dammed up, all the above troubles appear. Release it and they disappear like mist before the rising sun. That's why salts, mineral waters, oil and common laxatives fail. They don't release the bile, but merely dash the intestines.

Podophyllin (common mandrake or Don't "Wear Out" a Cough or Cold—Smooth Out with Dr. Bell's Flu-Far-Flu.

Protect Yourself Ask for ORIGINAL GENUINE

Horlick's Malted Milk

The Food Drink for all Ages—Others are Imitations

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLEGED MEMBER OF COUNTERFEITING GANG IS CHARGED AT SEATTLE WITH MAKING BOGUS CANADIAN BILLS.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 15.—Frank G. Bright, alias Frank Berger, who has been under guard in the City Hospital since the night of April 30, when he was shot while trying to escape arrest for attempting to pass a counterfeit Canadian five-dollar bill, was indicted by the Federal grand jury today on a charge of counterfeiting. It is alleged that Bright was a member of the gang whose valuable counterfeiting plant was seized in a storeroom near the water front here this week, and who are believed to have passed \$10,000 in counterfeit money in the last six months.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 15.—The Federal Reserve Bank here Wednesday at a meeting of officials of five national banks in the twelfth district. The five banks are: First National, San Francisco; First Na-

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all aboard for PACIFIC TERMINAL

—the closest-in, most strategically located and most advantageous investment property in the entire harbor district. Priced by a navigable stream, crossed by railways and JUST ACROSS THE STREET from the terminal and industrial properties of the SALT LAKE RAILROAD. Reasonably priced, easily bought, simply waiting for the shrewd, careful investor to SNAP IT UP. A hundred fortunes will be made by those who buy PACIFIC TERMINAL NOW! Pick your site SUNDAY; make the small initial payment; pay small monthly amounts; then, the PROPERTY IS YOURS, the basis for the TREMENDOUSLY BIG PRICES that will be paid tomorrow!

Now, our excursions are educational. They are conducted for the express purpose of showing men and women of investment ability, where to place their money with the assurance of BIG AND SPEEDY RETURNS. We leave the P. E. Depot Sunday at 10 a. m. Big ocean launches will take you through all the

channels of Los Angeles Harbor, returning to PACIFIC TERMINAL for lunch. While there, every possible feature of the Harbor will be painstakingly pointed out and carefully explained. Questions are encouraged. This trip will put you in possession of information about the BEST INVESTMENT DISTRICT in Los Angeles in one day. No effort is spared to cater to your comfort, combining your pleasure, for the day, with the serious business of investing for PROFIT. Spend Sunday as our guests at the small cost of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

OFFICE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

Main 4792 Home 60175

F. P. Newport Co.

206 Central Building

Sixth and Main

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Industrial P

DAILY EASTERN CITRUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 15.— Owl. O.K. Heard
 (Times and bands are available, too. H. Hawk. S. J.)

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Chillier's bear
(W. A. F. HUNT NOV.)
SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1904.
1.04%; May, 1.01; Jan. 61.
1.04%; May, 1.01; Jan. 61.

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 ing than any other newspaper in
 we other Los Angeles morning
 TIMES "LINERS" PAY B

Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.
President Handley of the Board of Public Works declared yesterday that within five years all city department work requiring vehicles will be carried on by motor-driven wheels.

The Public Utilities Commission yesterday approved the notice of sale for the Pacific Electric's proposed franchise for an elevated road to connect the high-street depot with the city-owned line on San Pedro street.

Protests were filed yesterday against telephone rates and the rates for the Union Hollywood Water Company. Protests on various utility rates will be heard by the Council the 15th inst.

Fire Chief Eley was reappointed yesterday.

A wife filed suit yesterday to secure a community interest in the property of her husband, who is serving a term in San Quentin prison for embezzlement.

As the City Hall.

ERA OF MOTORS COMING FOR CITY.

FIVE YEARS TO BRING COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION.

President of Board of Public Works Favors Replacing Livestock With Motor-Driven Apparatus, in Interest of Economy and Efficiency—Says He.

Practically complete elimination of the horse and mule from use in municipal work, on streets, garbage and rubbish collection, and use of motor-driven vehicles will take place in Los Angeles within five years, says President Handley of the Board of Public Works. He declared this change is sure to come, and that this change is now in progress and is sure to be accomplished.

The subject was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Works. Handley called attention to the fact that the city has more horses and mules on the streets than any other city in the world, and that the city has more horses and mules on the streets than any other city in the world, and that the city has more horses and mules on the streets than any other city in the world.

He declared that the replacing of animals for street use with motor-driven apparatus is desirable from the viewpoint of efficiency and economy, and that even in departments where it has been generally conceded that self-propelled vehicles should not be used, they are being adopted by various cities.

The collection of garbage by motor-driven wagons is in practical use in several places, and while the frequent stops appear to be against the plan, the increase in carrying the garbage to places of delivery more than offsets this loss of time. Similar situations exist in regard to rubbish collection, and Handley believes that the street department is bound to follow the trend of the other departments in changing its horse-drawn apparatus and equipment to motor-driven vehicles, and that this will be a saving to the street maintenance as well as giving other advantages.

AFTER MANY MONTHS.

ANOTHER L-ROAD STEP.

"Thank God, we've got rid of something that has been hanging fire for so many months we've lost count. I hope now there will be no more delays," said Commissioner Wiersching yesterday, when he and President Wright cast their votes in the affirmative on the motion to approve the notice of sale for the Pacific Electric's proposed elevated road franchise. The elevated structure is to extend from the Sixth-street depot to the city-owned line on San Pedro street, crossing Los Angeles, San Julian and Wall streets, and Maple avenue.

The draft of the notice of sale that is finally approved will be sent to the Council this morning. Several members have expressed their desire of having the Council take quick action, so that the franchise may be in a position to go ahead and order the necessary materials. It is hoped to have the elevated structure in readiness for handling traffic in the 1915 rush.

The Pacific Electric has delayed placing the order for the special steel work required for the L road, because of the changes and tinkering from time to time, making the subject uncertain until the final action is taken by the Council.

WHEELER EXCITED.

OVER FORTY SHOTGUNS.

When the militia was sent to the Mexican border, and at the same time disarming rumors were in circulation of much unrest and possibilities of outbreaks among local Mexicans. Chief of Police Sebastian sided up the situation and his supply of firearms, and found only six shotguns in the department. He appealed to the Council, and arrangements were made for the purchase of forty more shotguns, in emergency measures, in preserving peace and order.

Yesterday, Councilman Wheeler, Socialist, was excited over this in the Council session. He had discovered that this measure went through the Council, and he was recorded as voting for it. He asked to have the record changed so that he would appear as a votary in favor of the measure.

Wheeler set off a trade, in which he characterized the action of purchasing police guns "a damnable piece of business." He declared the guns are for shooting down the workingman. He then attacked the "citizen police," which, it is proposed to thoroughly organize and drill for use in case of emergency, and asked that a special committee of the Council be appointed to investigate this force and its purpose.

Other Councilmen tried to show the worthy Socialist member the reasonableness of the action in purchasing guns, as there are 12,000 Mexicans here and they cause much trouble, but they allowed the record to be changed to show Wheeler voting "no." Wheeler's resolution asking for a special committee on the "citizen police" was sent to the Public Welfare Committee.

RATE PROTESTS.

COUNCIL HEARING SET.

The Council has set the 15th inst. as the time for hearing protests on the rates fixed for the next fiscal year on gas, water, electric and telephone by the Board of Public Utilities.

Protests have been filed on both gas and telephone figures and also on the rates fixed for the Union Hollywood Water Company.

The telephone companies have both filed protests on the telephone rates, which are set the same as those now

in force. They allege that this does not give a fair and adequate return upon their investments.

The protest on the Union Hollywood Water Company rate, which is set at the same figures as now prevail, is filed by James R. Jeffrey on behalf of a general committee for the water consumers of that district. It wants the rate of \$1.40 per 100 cubic feet changed to 75 cents and asserts that the property owners have furnished practically every dollar put into the system since 1904, amounting to about \$487,000, for mains, pipes, meters, etc., and in addition have put into the system \$400,000 more than all running expenses, including repairs, making a total of about \$887,000. The committee announces itself prepared to show this.

The valuations placed upon the company's properties is attacked in this protest, and it is alleged that the actual cost is far less than the figures actually allowed.

BETTER SERVICE.

BY ROSE HILL CARS.

Rose Hill residents yesterday appeared before the Public Utilities Committee of the City Council to renew their complaints about the local car service to that district. They ask better service.

The matter that whereas the Pacific Electric schedules show a ten-minute service during the rush hours of morning and evening and a twenty-minute service the remainder of the day, patrons have to wait long for cars, sometimes half an hour, while the through cars rush by without stopping in the district. The defense of the Pacific Electric officials is that when the long delays have occurred it has been due to unavoidable obstructions, downtown that held up the cars and thus disarranged the schedule.

The Council committee will recommend that the company conform to schedule the Rose Hill people stating that they would be satisfied if this could be done.

ELEY REAPPOINTED.

CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Mayor yesterday reappointed Fire Chief Eley for a year. During his incumbency the chief has been given leave of absence from his duties as a captain by the Civil Service Commission.

Eley has been seriously ill recently from an attack of pleurisy and has gone to Murietta Hot Springs to recuperate. He will remain a week or more.

WANTS EXTENSION.

HAS AMPLE TIME COMING.

Shore & Triest, who have the contract for the construction of Municipal Wharf No. 1, on the Huntington pier, outer harbor, have asked the Board of Public Works for an extension of time within which to complete the work.

Under contract provisions, this firm is allowed one day for each \$100 worth of extra work, and the harbor engineer who reported that up to May 1 extra work had been done to the amount of \$14,515.25, entitling the company to 145 days extra time. The original time for the completion of the work was used up some time ago and an extension was allowed to May 15. The company states that while it will have finished the entire work long before the 145 days which it is entitled have expired, it will require a further extension of time from the last grant.

The company is to undertake, as an extension of the original contract, the building of a wharf at the northern end of the wharf, to connect the municipal wharf with the wharf of the Outer Harbor Wharf and Dock Company.

Object to Tunnel Assessment.

A delegation representing the Foot-hill Association, the East Hollywood and South Hollywood Improvement Associations and the Colegrove Board of Trade, appeared before the City Council yesterday to protest against that territory being included in any tunnel assessment district. The protest was presented verbally by Edward Winter and L. J. Romer. They urged that a small assessment district be created to include the properties near the proposed tunnels and directly benefited, and that they bear a proportion of the cost, while the remainder be paid out of the general funds of the city.

Santa Monica Heard From.

An appeal has been made by the Santa Monica officials to the Board of Public Utilities of Los Angeles, asking that it use its influence to secure better accommodations at the Hill-street station of the Pacific Electric. A better station is desired, but meanwhile the Santa Monica folk want better ventilation, more seats and improved sanitary conveniences at this station.

At the Courthouse.

BROKER'S MONEY.

UNDER CONTEST.

WIFE SEEKS SHARE AS HAVING COMMUNITY INTEREST.

Defendant Now Serving Term in San Quentin Prison for Embezzlement—He's an Elderly Man and Married Woman One-half His Age Two Years Ago.

The divorce suit of Bertha Campbell Davison against M. M. Davison, the real estate broker, who is now serving a term at San Quentin for embezzlement, revolves around property estimated to be worth \$200,000, which Mrs. Davison will ask the court to determine community property.

The trial of the suit will bring to light a great number of persons who had business dealings with Davison and who are alleged to have embezzled their money. It is supposed that he invested this alleged embezzled money for his own use. Mrs. Davison will later, through Attorney Stephen I. Sullivan, file suit to quiet title against these claimants, showing that Davison made his assets from his wife as well as his creditors.

Davison may also insist upon being brought to court for the purpose of protecting his interest in the property. If he can show any of it is separate property, Mrs. Davison cannot share it. If it is community property, she says she only wants what is left.

Davison was sentenced by Judge Craig on one specific instance of embezzlement. He is an elderly man, less than two years ago marrying Mrs. Bertha Campbell Davison, the daughter of a prominent Tennessee physician. He has an adult son by a former wife, and lived a year before his second marriage.

DIVORCE TANGLE.

GOOD NAMES AT STAKE.

Mrs. Mabel I. Jackson and Mrs. Margaret Ward Goetz, who resumed their maiden name of Ward after obtaining a divorce from H. K. Goetz,

a Santa Monica contractor, faced each other in court yesterday.

Mrs. Jackson is seeking a decree of divorce from Stephen H. Jackson, a Santa Monica contractor, because of his alleged fondness for Mrs. Goetz. The latter puts another light on the matter by testifying yesterday that Jackson merely played a part as a detective in securing evidence for her divorce suit.

It was testified that Jackson was trapped at Mrs. Goetz's apartment one evening by Goetz and the man hired by him. Mrs. Goetz declared that she had called Jackson in to find out the identity of the figures which he had been securing surrounding her house. There was no impropriety, she asserted.

There was, however, a great deal of talk about the couple and this talk, based on alleged observation, led Mrs. Jackson to bring suit for divorce. Jackson and Mrs. Goetz are fighting to clear their good names. The case will be continued Tuesday.

LOSERS DIVORCE.

LEFT-HER CHILDREN.

The story that Annie Greiner Vetter told through a German interpreter in the divorce court yesterday did not convey the meaning she intended. It showed that she had left behind in Germany not only her husband who was a criminal, but two of her children, one 12 months old and the other 7 years.

She said she came to this country because she had a daughter, a former husband living here. Why she had not brought her babies with her she explained by saying that she asked persons about it and they said she could not do it unless she was accompanied by her husband.

Mr. Vetter, a former husband of her husband, however, and it would appear that she heartily deserted her babies. This story, however, she wants them with her and apparently is blocked for the same reason that she would not take them, in an affidavit from Germany, denied the allegations of cruelty.

Judge Monroe brought out the fact that Mrs. Vetter and Vetter's children by a former wife, had been in the hands of a woman who had been a German. The facts seemed against her, and he denied the decree.

HAD DELUSIONS.

WIFE GIVEN DECREE.

The marital life of Mrs. Ethel R. Edmonson of Pasadena seemed, from her story told to Judge Monroe in her divorce action yesterday, to have been a succession of terrifying incidents. On the occasions when her husband, Samuel C. Edmonson, threatened her, he declared that he felt it his duty to kill her. This action, Judge Edmonson had delusions, one of which was that he imagined somebody was trying to poison him.

Four years after they were married Mrs. Edmonson caused his arrest on the charge of insanity. He was declared sane at a hearing before the Lunacy Commission. The arrest brought about their separation. Edmonson is now a patient in the hospital. Mrs. Edmonson was granted a decree and the custody of her two sons, George R. and Samuel C. Edmonson, Jr.

WATER RIGHTS.

COMPROMISE LIKELY.

The litigation between the Cate Ditch Company and the Whittier Water Company, involving the right to take water from the lower end of the San Gabriel Valley and the flow of artesian wells, is in a fair way of being compromised. Negotiations are pending to this end, and meantime, the suit which had been called before Judge Myers, has been halted.

Surveyors are in the field and engineers are looking over the situation. The attorneys are receiving their reports upon which the terms of the compromise will be based. The legal battery comprises Hunaker & Britt, Stephens & Stephens, Haas & Dunigan and Gurney & Newlin.

BET ON PONIES.

BUT NOT NEGLECTFUL.

It cost E. E. Burge \$100 to appear in Judge Morrison's court yesterday afternoon at the close of his wife's divorce suit. He was ordered to pay Mrs. Burge's attorney's fees, the \$25 a month for the support of his child. Burge peeled off a \$100 note and said he had \$400 more. The case was continued until Friday.

Burge will fight his wife's allegation that he is a gambler, idle and neglectful of his family. He stated that he had sunk \$450 in a slaughterhouse proposition and buried \$500 additional by betting on the ponies in a mistaken hope of recouping his loss.

TIDY FORTUNE.

BOY INHERITS WEALTH.

The Security Trust and Savings Bank petitioned the Probate Court yesterday for letters of special administration on the estate of Ernest Frederick Kleinmeyer, who was fatally injured by a horse. Kleinmeyer owned 140 acres near El Monte, valued at \$70,000; 1400 acres near Covina, worth \$70,000; real estate at Wilmington, value unknown, and 100 head of horses worth \$20,000.

The estate is left in trust for the son, Ernest Theodore Roosevelt Kleinmeyer, 7 years old. The will was drawn a few days before Kleinmeyer died.

COURT PARAGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl, as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper, who seeks \$17,400 damages for injuries sustained when Halper, a motorcycle delivery boy employed by the Earl papers, struck and knocked him down. Halper alleges that as he stepped from the curb on December 20, 1913, to cross Sixth street, near Towne avenue, Alley approached, driving a motor car, and struck him.

BOTH WILL. Charles Hudson Booth of No. 17 Herbert road, Brighton, Eng., who died at Pasadena, January 31, last, left an estate here valued at \$115,000. The will was drawn in England and under its terms the son, Christopher Henry Hudson Booth, receives \$100,000, and Joseph Booth, a brother of the deceased, \$15,000. The residue of the estate is left to the widow, Hannah Booth, and the son, Christopher Henry Hudson Booth, who is to enjoy the family residence at Brighton, the family pictures and the pictures as long as she remains his widow.

INCORPORATIONS. Western Heating Company, Incorporated, Ernestus Daily, Joseph W. Smith, Frank C. Foster, Robert R. Dyer, and Thomas W. Robinson, capital stock \$100,000, subscribed \$500; California University of Physical Physicists, directors Carl Schultz, Herbert E. Bartlett, August Greth, Frank L. Wilson, Henry Gross, Elmer A. Clarke, Harrison Albright, John J.

Abramson, E. F. Hahn, George H. E. Dryden and Elise Schuler, Incorporated, Investment Company of Los Angeles; Incorporated L. H. Smith, J. H. Thomas and Earle M. Daniels, capital stock \$10,000, subscribed \$100; Motor Supply Company of Long Beach, Incorporated H. J. Helms, W. L. Lynda, Freeman A. McKenna, A. C. Walker, N. B. Beale, W. J. Thomas and Roger H. Brown, capital stock \$25,000, subscribed \$100.

ON REPULSIVE CHARGE.

Grocer Accused of Mistreating Little Girl Must Answer in the Superior Court.

George F. Sattler, a Moneta-avenue grocer, was bound over to the Superior Court yesterday under \$10,000 bail, on the charge of having mistreated Gladys Freeman, 12 years old. The little girl, who was formerly a New York waif, until adopted into the Freeman home, testified to her relations with the grocer.

She is soon to become a mother, and appeared on the witness stand with her hair in three curls, her back and bound with a large hair ribbon. She wears short clothes. Report was made by the Freeman family that they had heard mysterious noises about their house and believed that detectives for the defense were hanging about their place. They gave the information to the District Attorney, who will start an investigation.

HORSE-STEALING CHARGE.

Charged with horse-stealing, Abe Wilson, a negro, is in the County Jail. He is alleged to have taken a horse, April 27, from the Newton ranch on Huntington boulevard, the property of Mrs. A. F. Leblitt of South Pasadena. With the proceeds of the sale he is said to have purchased a ticket to New Orleans for a law friend. Then he stole another horse, the property of W. B. Fillmore of Pasadena, and 1200 Jersey cow from the stable of Nathan Fox, at Belmont avenue and Temple street, in order to secure money to follow his law friend, according to the officers. He was arrested by Officer White of the East Side Station. He lived at No. 2110 Cooper avenue.

SOCIETY BURGLAR.

M. N. Poole of No. 1221 Normandie avenue was robbed of \$21 by a gentlemanly bandit who hid him on Pico street last Wednesday night. The bandit was attired in a dinner suit and used a pearl revolver.

Low Fares.

Chicago and the East.

via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line.

Round-trip tickets at fares shown below on sale May 12th and various dates during the summer months.

Chicago and return \$72.50

St. Paul and return 75.70

Duluth and return 83.30

New York and return 108.50

Boston and return 110.50

Philadelphia and return 108.50

Washington and return 107.50

Tickets offer liberal return privileges.

Los Angeles Limited.

A train of sterling worth.

Runs through direct to Chicago in 60 hours and 30 minutes via Salt Lake, Union Pacific R.R. and Chicago and North Western R.R. Lv. Los Angeles 1:00 p.m.; ar. Chicago 11:30 a.m. third day.

Other Splendid Trains.

Lv. Los Angeles daily at 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. via Salt Lake.

Modern, luxurious equipment, scenic and historic route, heavily ballasted roadbed and more miles of double track protected by automatic safety signals than any other transcontinental line.

The Best of Everything.

For particulars apply to Chicago and North Western Railway, C. A. Thomas, 625 S. Western, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ladies.

Luncheon

While shopping at the Great White Store today enjoy our special luncheon. A delicious menu and a musical treat the while—enjoy them both.

(Fourth Floor)

Lamburger's
BROADWAY AND HILL EIGHTH STREETS
The Great White Store—Los Angeles

"Hot Point Week"

El Glosoto
Regularly \$5.00
\$2.50

—Today, the last day of Special Hot Point week—today, your last opportunity to enjoy the comfort and convenience of this modern and practical electric stove in the home at \$2.50 instead of \$5.00—hurry!

—The El Glosoto does your family cooking from one lamp socket—inexpensively, too. Clean, beautiful, beautifully designed and finished. Guaranteed for five years—choose yours now—today.

Other Hot Point Helps that Facilitate Comfort and Convenience in the Home.

UTILITY TRAVELING OUTFITS at \$5.00

—The handiest, compactest and most satisfactory traveling companion we know about—the Hot Point Utility Outfit. Included is a flat iron, curling iron, heater, and a sauce pan, and all packed away in a neat little case.

Other HOT POINT Home Helps

—Electric Irons, 3 pound... \$3.00

—Electric Irons, 5 or 6 lb... \$3.50

—Coffee Percolators, 5 cup... \$6.00

—El Boilo, Water Heater... \$3.00

—El Tosto, Bread Toaster... \$4.00

—El Grillo, Toaster & Cooker... \$4.00

(Hamburger's—Basement)

O-Cedar Polishing Mops

—Another world-wide, home-wide house friend—the O-Cedar polishing mop. Cleans, dusts and polishes the floors or woodwork all at one time—the same time. It cleans as it polishes, never marring or scratching the finish. Another helpful feature about O-Cedar Mops—they'll clean those hard-to-get-at places, easily and well.

Two Sizes, \$1 and \$1.50; Either Inexpensive

—See the demonstration of O-Cedar Mops in our spacious Basement of Housefurnishing—it's your pleasure today.

Crackproof Hose

Isn't it a satisfaction to know that when you want to water your garden or lawn that the hose won't crack, break or leak. It's your economy, too—order "Crackproof" hose at Hamburger's—prices are most moderate. Prices 1 1/2c and 20c a foot.

—Also other hose at 7 1/2c to 20c a foot.

—All hose complete with couplings when 25 feet or more are ordered.

(Hamburger's—Basement)

FLOWER SEEDS FREE TO TIMES SUBSCRIBERS

Every reader of today's Times (excepting those subscribers who are now enjoying the benefit of The Times' Rose and any other premium) may secure six generously filled packages of seasonal flower seeds, which if planted now will flower in early summer. Or, they may be planted in the Fall, or held until next Spring.

In 1915 the Great Flower Festival in Los Angeles will exhibit some of the choicest flowers and plants ever seen in the world. In this city, beautiful flowers should be superabundant, as the soil and climate give magnificent returns for the time devoted to raising plants. All nature beckons the amateur and professional gardener to plant, beautify and decorate, so to further encourage the interest, and the growth and culture of flowers, The Times is offering for a short time only a fine selection of first, fresh stock seeds.

To secure a collection of 6 packages of flower seeds absolutely free, all that is required of you is to subscribe for The Times (daily and Sunday) for 3 months at the usual subscription price, 75c a month, and an order will be given to you for a choice of any of the following collections:

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

COLLECTION "A"

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Grand flowering plant)

ANTIRRHINUM (Columbian)

ANTIRRHINUM (Columbian)

ANTIRRHINUM (Columbian)

ANTIRRHINUM (Columbian)

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Toyland
Children! Take
the miniature
garden, the
welcome you
your parents in
land. He will
form scenes of
calm, sweet
him.
(Fourth Floor)

Week"



ity to enjoy the comfort and
end of \$5.00—hurry!
ively, too. Clean, portable and
now—today.

Facilitate
Home.

FITS at \$5.00

now about—the Hot Point Utility
packed away in a neat little bag

ne Helps

Water Heater...\$3.00

Bread Toaster...\$4.00

illo, Toaster & Cooker...\$5

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SEEDS**

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be given to you for a

**PRICE
COLLECTION "C"**

UPPER. (Annual and Post-
paid.)

est Whiskey,
eter Poppy,
ey Danabrog,
ental Poppy,
ey Admiral,
ey Trilp (Glasgow),
ey, Giant English Scotch,
ey, Giant English Scotch,

COLLECTION "A"

est Whiskey,
eter Poppy,
ey Danabrog,
ental Poppy,
ey Admiral,
ey Trilp (Glasgow),
ey, Giant English Scotch,
ey, Giant English Scotch,

Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1914.

Single Copies, by mail, Or at News Agencies, | TEN CENTS

Recent Cartoons.

INSURANCE RECORD THREATENED.



HEAD BOYS; I'M LISTENING."

Anything Interfere with Their Loyalty to Me!"



Wilson—Don't forget! You are only a precautionary measure!

Wilson—Don't forget! You are only a precautionary measure!

Wilson—Don't forget! You are only a precautionary measure!

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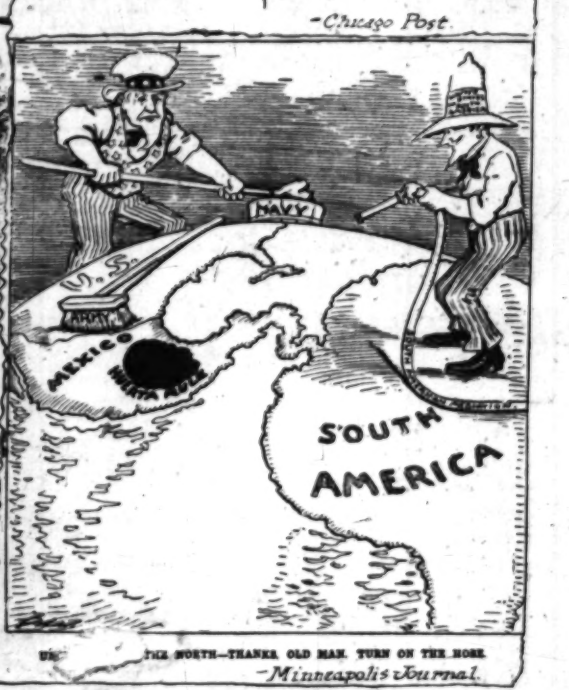
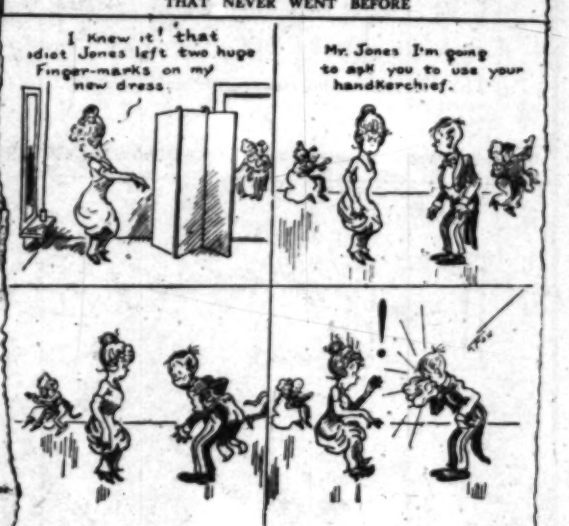
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SO MANY PEOPLE ARE GOING TO DANCES NOWADAYS THAT NEVER WENT BEFORE



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Malthoid Roofing

The dependability of Malthoid Roofing has been proven by special tests covering a period of many years.

Made in the largest factory in the world—it is absolutely right in every detail.

It resists fire—is acid proof—water and weather proof.

Malthoid will last as long as the building it covers.

It is inexpensive and your roof troubles are over when Malthoid is laid.

The Paraffine Paint Co.

"Originators, Not Imitators"

Manufacturers of
 Roofings, Building Papers, Wall Boards,
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 518-520 Security Bldg.

The Largest manufacturers applying and guaranteeing Roofs in the West.

Economy dictates— PIONEER Roofing



Made, Laid and Guaranteed by
PIONEER PAPER CO., 247-251 S. Los Angeles St.

For estimates call
 "Contract Dept."



Flower Seeds Free TO TIMES SUBSCRIBERS

Every reader of The Times may secure six generously filled packages of seasonal flower seeds, which if planted now will flower this summer. Or, they may be planted in the Fall, or held until next Spring.

To secure a collection of 6 packages of flower seeds absolutely free, all that is required of you is to subscribe for The Times (daily and Sunday) for 3 months at the usual subscription price, 75c a month, and an order will be given to you for a choice of any of the following collections.

COLLECTION "A"
 CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS (Giant Flowering Sweet Sultan.)
 Aquilegia—Columbine. A most desirable border plant.
 Asters. Giant American Branching. A very popular species.
 Antirrhinum. Giant Flowering Snapdragons.
 Eschscholtzia. California Poppy. A special mixed combination.
 Nasturtium. Madam Gunther's Hybrids.
COLLECTION "D"
 SWEET PEAS.
 Countess Spencer.
 Frank Dolby.
 King Edward Spencer.
 Queen Alexandra.
 Dorothy Eckford.
 Sweet Peas—Mixtures.

COLLECTION "B"
 GIANT COMET ASTERS.
 Giant Comet, White.
 Giant Comet, Crimson.
 Giant Comet, Rose.
 Giant Comet, Pink.
 Giant Comet, Elk's Purple.
 Giant Comet, Lavender.

COLLECTION "E"
 PHLOX (Drummondii.)
 Large Flowering Phlox.
 Petunia Hybrids.
 Salvia Splendens.
 Salpiglossis—Giant Emperor.
 Schizanthus (Butterfly Flower.)
 Verbena Mammoth.

COLLECTION "C"
 POPPIES. (Annual and Perennial.)
 Giant Shirley.
 Shirley Poppy.
 Poppy Danebrog.
 Oriental Poppies.
 Poppy Tulip (Glaucous.)
 Poppy, Giant English Scarlet.

COLLECTION "F"
 ZINNIA (Double Flowered.)
 Giant Zinnia—White.
 Giant Zinnia—Yellow.
 Giant Zinnia—Scarlet.
 Giant Zinnia—Rose.
 Giant Zinnia—Purple.
 Giant Zinnia—Pink.

HOW TO GET THE SEEDS FREE

Clip following contract order and mail it to
 The Times, or give it to any regular Times Agent:

Town Date

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
 Gentlemen: In consideration of your offer of a selection of 6 packages of flower seeds, I hereby agree to subscribe for The Times (Daily and Sunday), and will pay for same regularly every month at the subscription price of 75c per month for a period of three (3) months from the date hereof. It is understood that an order on the company for a choice of 6 packages of seeds will be delivered to me at once, and that town patrons desiring the packages forwarded to them are required to pay for same the small sum of 10c to cover forwarding charges.

I promise to notify The Times at once should I change my residence.

Subscriber's Name

Address

Old or new subscriber

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY
 No. 1, 3200 FIRST AND BROADWAY HOME 10391

EDITORIAL.

That was an energetic and picturesque expression, but true to the letter, made the other day by a man at Washington when, referring to the President's Mexican policy, he said: "He might as well try to establish a day-school in hell as a constitutional government in Mexico."

The speaker knows his Mexico all too well, as every student of Mexican history knows. The country never had for one moment since the so-called republic was set up there anything in the semblance of a constitutional government. Nor can such a government be established in less than two generations, perhaps not in a hundred years.

A Mexican voter must be instructed in the rudiments of learning and in the principles of popular government before he will be capable of taking part in the election of officers to carry on a constitutional government. These are facts absolutely known to

Los Angeles Times Magazine

Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

For Wilson's Enlightenment.

He walked into his garden and found *Fame* riding about on the back of a beetle. For a thousand thousand years some spiders and tumble bugs silently lived their minute epic lives on the summer foliage—the same had teased and harassed men. But, Fabre took the trouble to study them. He simply looked in the right way, and now the universe turned to look at Fabre.

Her

That's in your back yard? Traps of iron, a line of fluttering garbages, a litter of whitening bone under a rose bush—and Opportunity

COURT PARAGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.
 SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl, as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper,

Other Splendid Trains
 Lv. Los Angeles daily at 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. and 10:15 p.m.; via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a.m.

Autumnal border plant.
 Asters. Giant American Branching. A very popular species.
 Antirrhinum. Giant Flowering Snapdragons.
 Eschscholtzia. California Poppy. A special mixed combination.
 Nasturtium. Madam Gunther's Hybrids.

COLLECTION "D"
 SWEET PEAS.
 Countess Spencer.
 Frank Dolby.
 King Edward Spencer.
 Queen Alexandra.
 Dorothy Eckford.
 Sweet Peas—Mixtures.

GIANT COMET, CRIMSON.
 GIANT COMET, ROSE.
 GIANT COMET, PINK.
 GIANT COMET, ELK'S PURPLE.
 GIANT COMET, LAVENDER.

COLLECTION "E"
 PHLOX (Drummondii.)
 Large Flowering Phlox.
 Petunia Hybrids.
 Salvia Splendens.
 Salpiglossis—Giant Emperor.
 Schizanthus (Butterfly Flower.)
 Verbena Mammoth.

SHIRLEY POPPY.
 POPPY DANEBOG.
 ORIENTAL POPPIES.
 POPPY TULIP (GLAUCOUS).
 POPPY, GIANT ENGLISH SCARLET.

COLLECTION "F"
 ZINNIA (Double Flowered.)
 Giant Zinnia—White.
 Giant Zinnia—Yellow.
 Giant Zinnia—Scarlet.
 Giant Zinnia—Rose.
 Giant Zinnia—Purple.
 Giant Zinnia—Pink.

Los Angeles Times

R.

Governance, By Michael K. Jones
Edward R. Warren, A.B.

A-Visiting, By Charles W. Nelson
and Hummel.

dictates—

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Guaranteed by

7-251 S. Los Angeles St.

Roofing

Free

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for The Times (daily and Sun-

any of the following collections:

SEEDS FREE

and mail it to

regular Times Agent:

1914.

LES, CAL.

of a selection of 6 packages of flower

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on price of 75c per month for a period

understood that an order on the part

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I change my residence.

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SEEDS FREE

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1914.

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Los Angeles Times

RECONSTRUCTED Jan. 6, 1912,
and May 31, 1913.

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every intelligent person in the world
who has made even a cursory study
of conditions in that republic. If our
excellent President had only known
these facts he never would have put
his foot in his mouth as he did in his
inauguration speech. And a stranger
thing than his ignorance is his obsti-
nacy in sticking to his impossible
programme.

The All- Important Matter.

A learned pundit
from India pleading
at Washington the
other day for the
free admission to
the United States of
the people of Hin-
dustan used the ar-
gument that his countrymen by their
industry and skill would make the
desert lands of America bloom as an
irrigated garden.

Certainly the United States has
room for a vast multitude of im-
migrants whose condition might be
very much improved over the life they
live in their native lands, and their
presence here would be a vast advantage
to the population now in America.
The high cost of living is a serious
matter with our people, and the main
causes of this are two; first, slovenly,
inefficient cultivation of the land, and
second, the overbalancing of things in
the more rapid growth of city popula-
tion over that of the country.

But with all this room and with
this necessity of more and better-
skilled cultivators of the soil there is
a growing objection in the minds of
Americans to the freer admission of
immigrants from all quarters. The
important matter in the minds of
thoughtful Americans is whether
these necessitous foreigners in this
country on sufferance will put their
time and talents more to the raising
of cabbages and potatoes in the fields,
or, crowding into the cities, raise hell
there.

Reference is had to conditions now
prevailing in Colorado, created al-
most entirely by immigrants from be-
yond seas.

A Great Light Breaking.

The strange report
comes from certain
quarters that the
Republican party in
Oregon contem-
plate nominating
W. S. U'Ren for
Governor. If this
is true, then the Republican party in
Oregon is absolutely dead.

A former resident of Los Angeles,
now of Portland, Or., says the people
in the Webfoot State are mostly sick
and tired of U'Renism, and that the
fall campaign this year will include
the election of a Legislature that will
expunge from the statute books of the

State all the freak laws put there un-
der U'Ren's influence. The statement
is that Gov. West, by giving full force
to these freak laws, has made them
unbearable.

The speaker gives an instance
wherein the Legislature voted an ap-
propriation of \$175,000 to the State
University. Certain citizens having
a grouse against some of the univer-
sity authorities called a referendum
on the appropriation, and the election
cost the taxpayers \$100,000. The
people sustained the Legislature, and
the appropriation to the university
cost the taxpayers \$270,000, more
than a third of which was absolute
waste.

Events like this are numerous
enough to remove from the minds of
reasonable people all wonder that the
taxpayers are sick and tired of such
alleged reforms.

Most Right- eous Judgment.

That was certainly
a proper decision
rendered the other
day in Washington
by the Interstate
Commerce Commis-
sion by which ship-
pers of dried fruit
from California were secured the right
to ship in fiber-board boxes and sim-
ilar packages.

It is not necessary to go into any
abstruse logical reasoning to estab-
lish the correctness of the judgment.
One fact suffices. Similar goods
shipped from the East to California
were permitted to come at the same
freight rates as those put up in more
substantial packages. There was no
reason in the world why goods bound
eastward should be charged a higher
freight rate than those charged west-
ward.

This decision of the commission
will save the California shippers of
dried fruit a great deal of money, and
that is not the only advantage to this
State in the decision. It should re-
sult in the building up of a really im-
portant industry in the manufacture
of the material out of which these
packages are made and make a mar-
ket in California for a great deal of
straw and similar material now going
to waste.

The Outlook Again.

In summing up the
results of the recent
elections, the New
York Outlook falls
into an egregious
error as to the de-
feat of Richmond
P. Hobson by Oscar
W. Underwood in the primaries in
the State of Alabama for the office
of United States Senator.

The New York weekly magazine
discusses the question of how much

indorsement or repudiation may be
found in these elections as to the
President's policy of repealing the
free tolls to American ships passing
through the canal. The Outlook is
unable to contest the proposition that
the election of a Congressman in New
Jersey was not an indorsement of the
President's policy, and it finds the
same difficulty in dealing with a sim-
ilar election in the State of Massachu-
setts.

When it comes to the result in
Alabama the New York weekly paper
says this: "Whatever significance of
this kind there may be in these New
Jersey and Massachusetts elections is
more than offset by the great personal
triumph of Mr. Underwood, who cer-
tainly represents the record of the
party at present in power."

The editor of the Outlook is not
Homer, neither does he nod. He is
dead fast asleep, and has a bad dream.
Underwood went before the people
of Alabama on his record on the floor
of the House of Representatives,
where he definitely and vigorously at-
tacked the administration policy to re-
peal the free tolls granted to Ameri-
can ships passing through the Pan-
ama Canal.

A Later Day.

No more, no more, the boat shall slip
Along the brimming river;
No more the splashing oars shall drip
A thousand drops a-quiver.

No more by overtopping banks
Of towering thatch before us,
The prow shall push through reedy ranks
That spill their salt dew's o'er us.

No more the score of streams that trail
Across the wide sea-meadow
Shall catch some skimming pointed sail
And paint its broken shadow.

No more the eager boat shall slide
By creek and shoal untrammelled,
And come upon the open tide
Silver and blue enameled.

No more the purple vapors play
About alluring distance,
While sheltering sand-dunes all our way
Muffle the sea's insistence.

No more the wavering shapes afar,
Falling, forever falling,
Beckon beyond the waiting bar,
With wild, sweet music calling.

For now a darker bar. And now
A fuller tide is tossing,
An unknown deep invites the prow,
A greater sea the crossing.

A mightier music moves the deep,
In long, slow rhythms breaking—
Half dreamed, half known—all fallen on
sleep—

To what a great awaking!
—[Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's
Magazine.

Herbert Kaufman--- What's in Your Back Yard?

He walked into his garden
and found a beetle.

A thousand-thousand years
ago spiders and tumble bugs
lived their minute epics
among caterpillars had gluttled
the summer foliage—the same
kind of and harassed men.

Fabre took the trouble to
study them. He simply looked in
his back yard, and now the universe
is looking at Fabre.

He looked in his back yard?
He looked in his back yard?
He looked in his back yard?

He looked in his back yard?
He looked in his back yard?
He looked in his back yard?

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He looked in his back yard?
He looked in his back yard?
He looked in his back yard?

nity sitting patiently and in silence
awaiting recognition.

Just "rags, bones, old iron," and
a slender, hopeful plant valiantly
fulfilling its mission of faith and at-
tempting anew, after the denuding
frosts of winter.

Why don't you set out as bravely
to repair the losses which an adverse
season has inflicted upon you? If
you don't remember the past, yes-
terday will as quickly forget you.

The years annually close and bal-
ance their books for all persevering,
honest men.

You can try as long as your fac-
ulties persist and stand the same
show of success as though you had
never miscalculated.

The man who has not lost his
heart and his intelligence has mere-
ly dropped something which he
picked up along life's road.

No one can hinder you from pos-
sessing yourself of anything which
is your legitimate right.

Get into your back yard and use
your eyes. There are millions still
to be extracted from garbage pails.
Science has hardly begun to utilize
waste.

The junkman is buying a higher-
powered automobile every year.

It's surprising in how many
ways "rags, bones, and old iron"
can be turned to account and
brought forth in valuable and at-
tractive guises.

Then, too, there's the rose bush.
With a little help nature is ready
to show her talents in an astounding
number of original manners.

All the materials for the attain-
ment of affluence and eminence are
at your door sill.

The formula is simple: Mix a
little thought with much determina-
tion—concentrate your attention
upon a fixed and definite problem,
and the humblest materials will
transmute into fame and gold.

The great transportation system
of the universe grew out of the im-
agination of a boy and the steam of
a peasant woman's teakettle.

[Copyright, 1914, by Herbert Kaufman.]

By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest

California's Greatest Asset.

THE assets of California are very varied and very great. Of them all, climate is the greatest, because many of the others depend upon the climate. As the first week of May closed the temperature through the northern States of America ran along about 40 to 60 degrees, several places going below 40 for the minimum, three or four of them declining quite to the freezing point. In Los Angeles the mercury runs at from 55 to 65. Down in the Gulf States the winter tourists are being driven north from the excessive heat, and this has been going on since March. In California the first crop of strawberries has bloomed, matured, been marketed and is gone. The market now is pretty well supplied with cherries. There are some grapes and some fresh figs in the market. Apricots have made their appearance, and melons will be abundant during the coming week. New potatoes are already an old story, and sell six pounds for a quarter of a dollar. Asparagus has been on the tables of the people for two months past, and is still abundant at 5 cents a pound and two pounds for 15 cents. That surely is somewhat of a record to the credit of the climate.

Wonderful Imperial.

THE United States for many years has enjoyed a more or less absolute monopoly in furnishing the world with raw cotton. American cotton has been a source of immense revenue to the country, and has brought a marvelous amount of comfort to the human race. England used to spin and weave nearly all the cotton fabrics of the world, but with the application of electricity to produce circular motion, cotton factories have spread all through the world, increasing the demand for the raw fiber to such a degree that the price has doubled in the last quarter of a century. This has driven the principal cotton-spinning countries abroad over the world to discover land suitable for cotton culture, or rather soils under suitable climates. These researches have been only moderately successful, and America still commands the markets of the world for cotton. Lately we have a new cotton section added in our own country, and one of vast importance. It is known as Imperial county, a political division recently erected in the State. This is attracting the attention of the whole world to such an extent that foreign capitalists are looking for property in the Imperial Valley for the purpose of producing cotton. The world's output of cotton last year was about 17,000,000 bales, and the natural demand would absorb 50,000,000 bales. However rapidly the crop increases, the price rises. And cotton is only one of many products that do better in the Imperial Valley than almost anywhere else. The meat supply of the world is as short as the cotton supply, and the Imperial Valley as attractive for the production of beef cattle as for its cotton. For this purpose again a great deal of foreign capital has been attracted to the Imperial Valley.

Importing Domestic Stock.

LAST week there arrived in Los Angeles a herd of thirty-five of the finest registered Jersey cattle to be found in the world. They came on from Chicago in an express train, making the trip in sixty-six hours, or as fast as a passenger train, and in almost as luxurious quarters as a Pullman palace car. One of these has a record of 1400 pounds of milk a month, which we are told is a little more than the cow weighs. This stock is to be quartered at Owensmouth, a new town in the San Fernando Valley, and is expected to be the foundation from which a great butter and milk industry is to be built up to spread all through Southern California and the Great Southwest.

We Have to Learn.

COTTON growing in the Imperial Valley is becoming one of the great industries of California. Some of the growers have had more or less experience in the cultivation of the crop, and others have had none. There are two grades or varieties of cotton, known as the long and the short staple. The short sells for about 14 cents a pound, while the long is worth about 50 per cent. more. In the Imperial Valley the new planters have planted the two varieties so close together that the bees carry the

pollen of one and fertilize the flowers of the other, thus producing a medium grade cotton. One might suppose that this would be of advantage, and so it may be in time. But at the present time all the cotton machinery of the world is made to handle either the long or the short-fiber cotton. The remedy is easy, to keep the two kinds far enough apart to prevent the bees from fertilizing the one with the other. As hinted above, in time the medium variety may prove very advantageous in the markets.

Los Angeles Schools.

THE world knows of the wonderful progress made in the city of Los Angeles and all through the Great Southwest in material things, but many who are well informed in these respects are ignorant of the fact that the communities of Southern California are about as far in advance of the average community in the things that belong to the finer side of life as they are in material matters. All through the Great Southwest we have excellent systems of education, resulting in a generation of highly educated and refined men and women. See how this works. These highly developed people naturally have a taste for the arts, and music is one of the most attractive of all the arts. It seems then that the city of Los Angeles has spent in the past year \$8,500,000 for musical education and musical instruments. For pianos the citizens of the city have paid \$2,500,000, and about the same sum for music lessons. The income of professional players on musical instruments comes to \$1,250,000 a year.

The California Walnut Crop.

ONE of the most interesting crops of California is the walnut, and it is one in which the State enjoys a practical monopoly, with very little competition from the rest of the world. Around Grenoble, near the banks of the Rhone, south of Lyons, France, is the only notable competitor the State has in the production of this fruit. A small crop is produced just south of Naples in Italy, and Chile in South America furnishes a small quantity for the market. The California walnut groves are interesting from their beauty, about twenty-five trees stocking an acre and when full grown weaving a roof almost impenetrable to the sun's rays, of branches and leaves over every foot of the ground beneath. These orchards are also interesting in the comparatively small amount of care they require, about all the owner being called on to do being to plow the ground a couple of times during the winter or rainy season, run the cultivator over it a couple of times, irrigate it once or twice generally, and then gather the nuts in the fall of the year. They drop to the ground themselves and are merely raked together and the hulls taken off. The crop is interesting to the world at large, for the tables of the people depend for this fruit mostly on our trees. They will be interested in knowing that the present crop on our trees does not promise so good results in the way of quantity as the average. From all over the walnut district come reports of a comparatively short crop.

Great Oil Undertaking.

THE work of developing California oil fields has taken a great impetus this year. The Producers' Transportation Company is busy in the construction of an eight-inch pipe line to extend thirty miles from the fields to a junction with a main line to Port Harford which carries the oil to the seacoast, where it is loaded in the vessels engaged in foreign trade. Seven miles of the pipe are already laid, and the rest of the pipe is distributed along the ground. It is expected that another line will soon be begun from McKittick to Port Costa, a distance of 300 miles.

A Completed Boulevard.

SOME time ago the city of Los Angeles voted \$60,000 toward the paving of Pacific avenue boulevard at San Pedro on the Los Angeles Harbor. The work has been completed, and it is now open to traffic. There will be, before a great while, a paved boulevard all the way from San Pedro to Los Angeles, and then we shall

have real competition with the railroads, as merchants can haul their stuff in motor trucks with one handling and about as quickly as by rail.

Pacific Coast Salmon.

IN THE old days conservation of natural products was an unknown thing among mankind. The result was that among other things salmon, once as plentiful as herring in the seas around western Europe, or as codfish on the coast of Iceland, have almost disappeared from those seas, and the world is now depending upon the Pacific Coast of North America for its supply of this king of all food fishes. It is said that 25 cents' worth of canned salmon contains as much nutriment as 72 cents' worth of eggs, 66 cents' worth of steak, 64 cents' worth of mutton, 43 cents' worth of chicken, 26½ cents' worth of ham, taking average prices for all these kinds of food. The pack of salmon on the Pacific Coast last year was 387,045,456 pounds, and the value was \$38,563,891. Let us not follow the unwisdom of our forefathers and permit this fish to become exterminated, as it surely will if laws are not made properly and enforced vigorously. The trouble is the salmon streams sometimes run between two States, and sometimes the shore line covers two nationalities. One State may protect the fish while another refuses to do so, and so with the several nations. It would be a shame if the fish should become exterminated, for the world at large would lose an important and delicious food supply, and also because the remedy is so simple. All there is need for is to establish hatcheries at the headwaters of the great streams which the fish seek in the spring time of the year when they come in from the sea to spawn. The United States government is doing good work in this respect, and the hands of the government should be sustained by all who have future generations in mind.

The Great Crest of the Sierra.

M. T. WHITNEY, the highest point in the United States, is not an isolated mountain peak like Mt. Shasta or Mt. Rainier, but is the loftiest point in the great California crest or enormous saw-tooth ridge of the Sierra Nevada, including many eminences almost as high. Mt. Whitney is 14,501 feet above sea level. Among those of slightly lesser height are Mt. Russell, less than a mile distant, 14,190 feet; Mt. Williamson, 14,384 feet; Mt. Muir, 14,025 feet; Mt. Langley, 14,042 feet; Mt. Barnard, 14,003 feet, and Mt. Tyndall, 14,025 feet. The most distant of these is less than six miles away from Mt. Whitney.

By a strange freak of nature the lowest point of dry land in the United States is less than eighty miles from the highest. The lowest point is in Death Valley and is 276 feet below sea level. It is said that from this point Mt. Whitney can be easily seen on a clear day. [Geological Survey Bulletin.]

The Spirit of the Hour.

THE various seaside resorts along the coast from Santa Monica to Balboa enjoy particularly good facilities for passenger and freight business in the splendidly-equipped and admirably-operated Pacific Electric system. But this road is to have active competition in a line of trucks operated by the Pacific Motor Company between Los Angeles and Venice. These are intended primarily for sight-seeing tourists, but will be extended surely for freight carrying. The round-trip fare to the beaches is nowhere less than 50 cents, and at that rate one of these motor trucks can make money. The "Beach Combers" have been clamoring for years for a reduction of fares, which the P. E. has so far successfully resisted. The motor truck line with its competition may effect more in this direction than railroad commissions.

[Everybody's Magazine:] Mrs. Watkins was entertaining some week-end guests, not long ago, when they were startled by a commotion downstairs. "Mercy! What's that awful profanity downstairs?" whispered one of the guests in a frightened tone. "Don't be alarmed, my dear," replied the hostess. "It's my husband. He's come in late and fallen over the new Persian prayer rug."

[460]

"Column Forum"

FRESH REPORTS OF PRESS IN THE ADVANCE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Business affairs in all branches of the spot where marked improvement is noticeable. Worth announced that it was the is in the really market, where the decided movement in the way of with some increase in actual business.

Construction is going forward on the story brick hotel on Ninth street, the Flower at a cost of \$40,000.

The building totals for the month are 1013 permits, of a value of \$1,000,000 and for the first four months of the year total value comes to \$4,714,000. These are for Los Angeles city.

A tract of thirty acres in the district of Los Angeles has been sold for \$100,000 for subdivision purposes.

At Manhattan Beach the hotel on the City Hall has been begun.

At Venice plans are being prepared for a new hotel to cost \$75,000.

At Santa Monica a bond has been ordered to provide \$150,000 for municipal purposes.

Dividends for the California Electric for May will distribute about \$1,000,000.

There has been voted at a cost of \$100,000 for a municipal water system.

At Oceanside a new sewer system has been completed at a cost of \$100,000.

San Bernardino county Superior Court has appropriated \$10,000 for a new road up to Big Bear Valley.

San Diego has voted a bond of \$1,500,000 to purchase the Mexican water system.

The contract has been let for the construction of a new music hall at the College at a cost of \$20,000.

Orchard Heights Land Company has announced the opening of a tract of 1500 acres.

At Culver City ground has been broken for a new factory plant for a manufacturing company.

The Corona Board of Managers has proved the plans for a new stadium at a cost of \$50,000.

At San Dimas a tract of 1000 acres of oranges has been sold at \$10,000.

At Glendale building permits have been issued for a total of \$4,000.

An entire block of warehouses has been built on West Jefferson street, between the corner of Normandie avenue and the corner of 300 feet, has been sold at a price of \$30,000.

At Huntington Beach the hotel has been about completed at a cost of \$10,000.

The district immediately back of the hotel within a radius of 100 feet has been sold at a price of \$1,250,000. The hotel is to be a country house with its competition may effect more in this direction than railroad commissions.

At East Newport, twenty new homes have been started during the past few weeks.

A tract of twenty-two acres on the west bank of the Los Angeles river, between the northern limits of the city and the city limits, has been sold at \$45,000, with the intention of starting a new industrial center.

A ranch of 120 acres on the south side of Coachella has been sold at \$10,000.

Teaching S

WITH MEXICAN PUPILS.

IT WAS a wild night, and as my husband and the Mexican boy came in, after having the "beasties" and seeing that the chickens were safe from prowlers of the night, he had ever seen in the Mandolita. Worth announced that it was the is in the really market, where the decided movement in the way of with some increase in actual business.

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COUNT PARAGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl, as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper, who asks \$17,400 damages for injuries sustained when Elden Alley, a motorist, drove into the Tribune building.

Other Splendid Trains.

iv. Los Angeles daily at 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. via Salt Lake Route. Ticketing convenient.

| | | |
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| <p>Guaranteed better than any other. Giant American Branding. A very popular species. Antirrhinum. Giant Sowing. Eschscholzia. California Poppy. A special mixed combination. Hybridum. Madam Guithier's Hybrid.</p> <p>COLLECTION "D"</p> <p>SWEET PEA. Common Species. French Bell.</p> | <p>Giant Comet, Crimson. Giant Comet, Rose. Giant Comet, Pink. Giant Comet, Elix's Purple. Giant Comet, Lavender.</p> <p>COLLECTION "E"</p> <p>PHLOX (Dramatic). Large Flowering Phlox. Purple Hybrid.</p> | <p>Shirley Poppy. Poppy Double. Oriental Poppy. Poppy Hybrid. Poppy Fully (Giant). Poppy, Giant Double.</p> <p>COLLECTION "F"</p> <p>EDINIA (Double). Giant Double.</p> |
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Teaching School in the Foothills of the Rockies.

By Olive Ennis Hite.

AMERICAN PUPILS.

A ranch of 120 acres a mile from Coachella has been sold

... found us in Manzano,
... the sala of our house
... every boy in the pueblo and



Photo by Charles K. Lammie's.

THE HOUSE WHERE SCHOOL WAS TAUGHT.

I made a wry face, but yielded and bowed the directors out. Then my troubles began, not ended until the afternoon of the second day. The boys—there were no girls—had no more conception of order or system than so many sheep, and my limited knowledge of Mexican was not enlightening. I found, however, that to look very stern and talk very fast in English had a quieting, or stupefying, effect, so I confined myself entirely to my mother tongue. I attempted to arrange classes, but on my first effort I came near being mobbed, by three large boys—all of them over 20—who demanded that they be given lessons when Jose Angel and Timoteo and Simon and Juan were heard. I succumbed for the time and quietly said: "Tomorrow I will have the directors and my husband here." They did not know all I said, but they knew something serious was impending. I had no idea where to begin teaching, for, with the exception of two, or three youths, not one had ever been taught to write, or the rudiments of arithmetic, and of the horde of little ones, none had ever been in a school before, and all of them looked upon the thing as a huge joke and La Juanita as a bit of the padre's foolishness. When 4 o'clock came I had not heard half the children, and these swarmed about, demanding their lessons. I had found that the Mexican men who had taught in the past had called each one to his side and gave each his lesson, but I made one last stand and insisted on having several at once. The result was anything but gratifying. At the closing hour, when I tried to dismiss them in some sort of order, they broke loose and made a wild rush for the

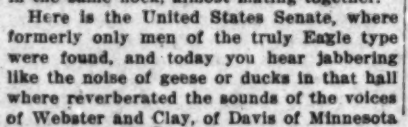
I then dismissed the young men and prayed for the hour when the directors would come and I could "give them a piece of my mind." I felt that I would not have much left, but I was glad to get out with my life. Nicolas was quite capable of committing murder. Indeed, he had used a wicked-looking knife on a playfellow a few months before and was the reckless son of the richest man in the pueblo. When they all returned there was not the slightest attempt to come in quietly or show me the least attention. I waited till they had quieted down and a score of frowny-headed little muchachos lined up in front of me and then I waited—waited till the larger lads looked up with wonder. Still I waited, and the wee men turned and went to their seats. Then spoke Martine—evidently the ringleader: "Senora, I am ready for a lesson." "I am not," I replied in English. Just then my husband came in and Martine, who had started toward me, turned about and sat down. Silence reigned and every face capable of any expression wore a mingled look of apprehension and expectation. The hour dragged and I began to think that even Don Dario had deserted me and it would devolve on the combined efforts of the family to lick a dozen or so and turn the rest out, bar the door and announce through the small window that there

was no more Americans teaching English. But I saw the three slowly emerge from the padre's house and come toward ours. They entered amid the utmost silence, and greeted us gravely. I wasted neither greetings nor words. "Here is your school! You are to blame for the condition of things and I shall report you to the Territorial Superintendent." And much more to the same effect. I never knew whether it was a conspiracy between the three or not, but my faith in Dario received a jolt from which it never recovered. One by one the youngsters passed out—only a few of the largest boys stopping to express their regret and telling me that they would have taken the babies and taught them (how they were to teach them a language they themselves did not know they failed to explain) but I was sincerely grateful for their sympathy. When all had gone, Juan Jesus turned to me and with a voice trembling, said: "Dona Juanita, I swear we did not know how bad it was." "Senor, I don't believe you," and the others, seeing that it was no time for more "palabres," bowed themselves out. I scrubbed, as usual, and we solemnly closed the door and ended the public school of Manzano.

That night, as we sat in the glow of the firelight talking over the fiasco, there was a peremptory knock on the door and Monti announced that the visitors were Mexicans. My husband called "passee" and rose to go to the entrance, when a half dozen caballeros entered. They all advanced and shook hands in that exasperatingly wooden way that means nothing; and we did some more waiting. I noticed that neither the padre, Dario nor Juan Jesus was among them, and, also, that three of the faces were strange. One of the men—Don Ignacio Garcia—acted as spokesman. He said that they were sorry for the bad conduct of the muchachos and, for the pueblo, which they had been appointed by the Junta to represent, they offered a thousand apologies. Also the "caballeros" of the plaza begged me to take their boys in a private school and they promised me their support and that the pupils would all "be good." My husband was on the point of giving an emphatic refusal, but I shut him off by saying "yes."

The following day the six hired a suitable room and twenty-seven lads, each carrying table and chair and a stick of wood, came in smiling and clean. They proved most interesting pupils; among them was Nicolas, beautiful as "Lucifer, Star of the Morning," and about as wicked as he. There was, also, Martine, but a chastened Martine and a more polite youth was not to be found. I had no difficulty in arranging my classes or in maintaining order—even when Nicolas came in one afternoon staggering, and went to sleep in his chair, after which I sent for his father and had him taken home. The next day he was back, his "papa" leading him, and he fell at my feet and implored forgiveness. I accorded it, and although I had my doubts as to his penitence, he was a model boy from that time.

When the old orchard was pink with bloom, and the maids went down to the rio to do the family washing, while the trees, hundreds of years old, shed their glory of petals around them, the little school on the hill showed signs of dissolution. First Anacleto returned at noon and gathered up his belongings and carried them out; then he came in, and with his back to me, knocked loudly on the door. I had long before learned not to be surprised at anything, and I seriously said: "Entre, Anacleto." He then came to my side and said: "My fader wants that I shall go to the sheep camp. I go. Adios!" And that was all there was about it. Or ever was. One by one they left, saying no more, probably less. Until only Nicolas and Rafael, the padre's peon, were left. I kept the fire lighted and the door open as a sign that I was at the old stand, but my boys were gone to the camps on the plain. I turned the two little lads out and shut the doors and windows, thus announcing to the plaza—which lay at the foot of the hill—that "school was out." Much to my surprise, half the big boys, even Nicolas and Martine, wrote me letters in English, beginning "Dear Teacher" and ending "With much respect I am your lover." My four months of struggling with the rascals had not been without result.



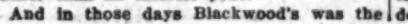
The threatened murder of the Rockefeller man and the diatribe against permitting the Rockefeller money to be used for philanthropic purposes grow out of a strike on the part of certain miners in the State of Colorado. These miners, constituting a very small portion of the whole body of miners in that State, proclaim aloud with vociferous obscenity and blasphemy their discontent with the conditions under which they are working. The vast body of the miners voice no complaint and express no discontent. Mr. Rockefeller has nothing to do personally with the management of the mines, and de-

Here is where manhood appears in this controversy, and surely manhood in America outweighs every other consideration, even dollars and cents, no matter how big the figures or where the decimal point is placed. This is America, the country where manhood stands for most, and this is the year of grace 1914, when manhood stands for more than in any other date in the history of humanity. Liberty, moreover, is of

Yours for everything Amazing

HUMAN beings were as they ought to be, there would be no need of doctors, lawyers, nor of preachers. It seems that the early Spanish occupation of this fair region of ours came very near to realizing the ideal condition in these three different kinds of disservice of first aid were not in requisition almost the first two were not. The historian, Pittell, makes the statement that we have practically no physicians in California before 1842, and follows it with the assertion: "Lawyers were as scarce as physicians because there was no field for them." The significant fact is that the first crop of lawyers came coincidentally with the first healthy influx of Americans. Judge Cotton of Monterey, who impeached the California jury in 1846, attributed the harmonious settlement to the absence of lawyers! "Records of Courts of First Instance and Alcaldes' Courts of Los Angeles from 1838 to 1849 do not show that any of the proceedings noted the parties assisted by attorney. Indeed the language of the record indicates that litigants acted for themselves," writes Willoughby.

Father Junipero Serra, proved a very able legal representative for himself, coming to the City of Mexico in 1773 to oppose the Viceroy the adoption of a series of measures to promote the Inter-



The only thing that makes society news readable is the personal touch. We don't care a 2-cent cigar about Mrs. Blank de Blank's bridge tea party, but we are interested in knowing that she is a charming little woman of considerable social attainments, half-sister to the interesting Mrs. Manning—of the prominent Hatton family, you know, one of the "old families" who formerly owned all that land which now unravels two or three cities—no, I can't give

to

railway construction may be

The organization of the county in
slavery states, "to the creation of the
Supervisors in 1852, the Court of
—consisting of the County Judge
Associate Justices—administered
of the county."

Legal matters in rather a peculiar
development when I came here in
James Cameron E. Thom, a veteran
and bench, and an exquisitely cul-
tivated man. There was very little
need of it, outside of the crim-
inal. And there were very few State
attorneys from the California law-
yers. Horse stealing was com-
mon long time nothing was thought
of when a man wanted horses he was wel-

by Simon Halper,
reages for injuries

0 a.m. Late
SWEET PEAS.
CARRIAGE RACES.

PHLOX (Drummondii)
Large Flowering Phlox.

1A (Book 100-100000)

Real Estate Advertisements and tax will

Reminiscences of Los Angeles Bar.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

very essence of manhood, for every man is a slave, a child, a man, in plain English a thing and a man.

Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, standing for the manhood of their day, to leave them as free Americans, to sell their services to whom they will, on such terms as they like, being equally according to their own judgment for their own best interest and that of their families. A myriad of these unions, being made subject to a walking delegation, a union despot, who can dictate the terms of their employment, tell them to work when the despot sees fit, to go and to work only at his good will. The rethron of the American nation, the slavery as rank as any black man ever lived under the whip of a slave master.

If every man is to be shot who holds the Rockefeller view in this matter, the assassination will become not a rare act, but the order of the day. And if all the men owned by people who entertain these views, to be forbidden in church societies, in subscriptions for schools, in gifts for hospitals, then the work of the world will come suddenly to a full stop. There will be no new sentence written in the history of charities world without men.

For mark you, obscene Marie and crowd, gabbling Harry and his kind, contributors in churches or elsewhere, for charitable purpose.

What makes the Eagle's blood boil is a caldron over a big fire is that all this in Colorado involving the shooting of soldiers and the murder of women, is the work of a lot of bums who are in America is on sufferance, due to the philanthropic spirit of American Rockefeller and his associates.

Yours for everything America.

The Eagle
MAY 16, 1914

quant by the possession of some... And in some of those good... little further back, it was not only... but rather stylish, for a gentleman... drunk every night and finish his... er the table.

But with the general vulgarizing... world which has set in, people... realize the sick or tolerate the drunk... ash it all, things have come to a... as when a man may not be as... bly well pleased. Or get as drunk... constitution will allow.

So first came the private "supper... tea, not so prevalent in this country... rampant in Europe, and particularly... and, where first-class hotels are run... ate clubs, thereby obviating the... of hotel licenses and regulations.

A strong committee of the hotel... headed by the Ritz-Carlton proprietors... making legal protest against the... clubs at the present time, as they have... such serious inroads into hotel business.

And now comes the club movement... Santa Barbara has set the fashion... will follow. With every little... community protesting against the... of hospitals, sanatoriums and... asylums in their midst. (We regard... of the body, disease of the brain... case of the morals in much the same... way nowadays) the millionaire... quick to secure the right to be as... as he likes in the most beautiful... knows. Few cities would protest... beautiful private club for millionaires... et. And mind you, they don't... sanatorium. Certainly not. It is a... exclusive club where a select circle of... friends will be entertained—when the... bers are not too sick to stand the...

Chinese as Engineers.
[Engineering News:] It was... supposed that when China was one... to railway construction many... of profitable employment would... for European and American engineers... these opportunities are fast... away. China has followed the... Japan, and in carrying out the... eastern civilization which it is... adopting, it is as far as possible... the work in charge of Chinese... many of whom have been educated... best schools of Europe and the... States.

IF ONE ANOTHER.

were as they ought to... would be no need of doctors, lawyers, nor of preachers. It... the early Spanish occur... with his region of ours came very... the ideal condition in... three different kinds of dis... that did were not in requisition... the first two were not. The his... makes the statement that... practically no physicians in Cal... 1902, and follows it with the... "Lawyers were as scarce... because there was no field for... the significant fact is that the first... of lawyers came coincidentally... the healthy influx of Americans... of Monterey, who impeached... California jury in 1846, attributed... settlement to the absence... "Records of Courts of First In... and Appeals Courts of Los Angeles... 1846 to 1848 do not show that... the proceedings noted the parties... to answer. Indeed the language... indicates that litigants acted... "writes Willoughby

Juana Serra proved a very... representative for himself... to the City of Mexico in 1773 to... the Viceroy the adoption of a... to promote the inter-

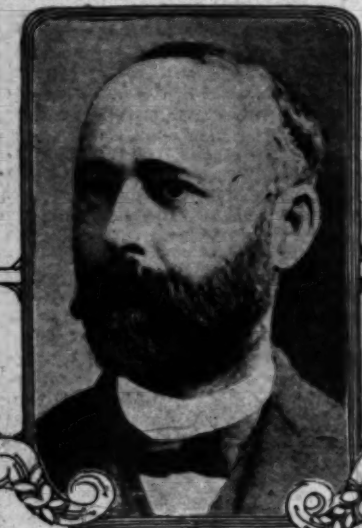
come to them—they were so plentiful, and bred so fast. When, after long drought, forage was scarce, horses were driven to a spot near the Dominguez Ranch, and over a steep, high declivity, hundreds thus being destroyed. The road thither was called El Camino de la Muerte, and the round-up was named El Rodeo de la Muerte.

"I came to Sutter's Fort in 1849, having completed my education at the University of Virginia. In 1854 I started for Los Angeles in the capacity of law agent for the United States Land Commission, in the matter of the port of Guadalupe Hidalgo, for land adjudication. I came from San Francisco on the propeller Goliath. It was the shape of an egg cut in two lengthwise, and would roll and pitch uncontrollably, not being very particular which end was foremost. She made five knots an hour—sometimes, under full steam, seven. We were

nardino. He was found dead, half eaten up by coyotes.

"Scott was at one time defending a Mexican who had been brought before the court for a misdemeanor, and who was given a sentence of thirty-nine lashes. Scott was highly incensed by the verdict, and announced his intention to appeal. He left the courtroom to draw up the necessary papers. While he was gone the judge turned to the Constable, and indicating the prisoner, said: 'Take that fellow into the yard and give him thirty-nine lashes.' The Constable, nothing loath, fulfilled the commission. In the meantime Scott returned. Not knowing what had happened, he immediately attacked the judge—verbally of course—showing what he was going to do. 'Well, my dear fellow,' remarked the judge dryly, 'I don't see that there's anything to be done.' 'Why not?' queried Scott. 'Because the sentence has already been carried out,' replied His Honor.

"Judge William Dryden was another character—a fine fellow of great integrity, but he would indulge in profanity, on and off the bench. His favorite oath was 'Almighty! — my soul!' At one time he had on a case of homicide. I was District Attorney at the time. The defense was represented by E. J. C. Kuhen. Kuhen was a magnificent speaker—he could fling a splendid conglomeration of words, in dazzling combination, without saying anything



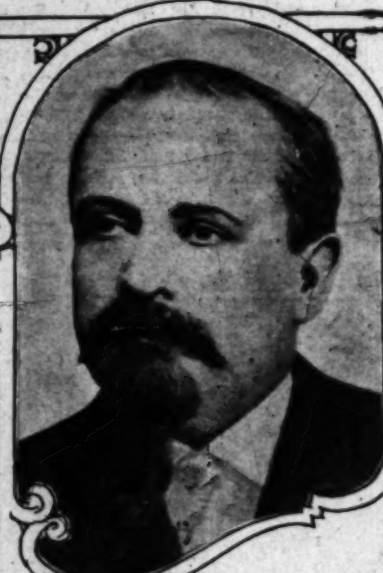
Hon. A.W. Hutton.
(Photo from Jagersoll Collection.)

ten days making the trip. We touched at a couple of points, and at one place we ran into a kelp bed, the kelp becoming entangled in the blades of the propeller. We were taken off on boats. It was here that I first came in contact with the Spanish hospitality of Southern California. I had introduction to one of the first families. Every luxury that house or ranch affords is lavished on the guest. There is an attempt to detain him as long as possible, during which time his financial status is adroitly ascertained, when, if he be needy, he will find money according to his requirements forwarded by a special messenger to his next point of rest. This was done so delicately that it never offended. I did not happen to be among the needy.

"Amid the charm and kindness of the men, the beauty of the girls, and the soft delight of the climate I was like a fly with his feet in molasses when I reached Los Angeles, and I settled here to extract an honest living out of the practice of law. They honored me by making me City and District Attorney.

"The lawyers whom I met here in those days were rather striking personalities, original and diverse in their characteristics. There was Granger—intensely dramatic, and with the most remarkable ability for actually crying in a most emotional and effective way when the case seemed to demand it. This ready control of his lachrymal glands got off many offenders before the tender-hearted Californian jury.

"Jonathan R. Scott held the jury unresisting in his large, powerful and effective hands, through a combination of gesticulation and an almost hypnotic force of personality. There was also one Thornton, who had the most remarkable memory of any man I ever knew. He never took a book into court, but would quote whole pages from the statutes verbatim et literatim. So accurate he was found to be that the lawyers ceased to look up his references, accepting them as finality without question when quoted. The poor fellow met death in some mysterious way on a trip to San Ber-



Hon. Don Ignacio Sepulveda.

in particular. The case was going against him, and something was said that offended him. Kuhen drew a gun, and fired—whether at me or some one else, I do not know. The judge dodged down behind his pulpit-like inclosure, shouting, with his favorite oath, 'If you don't stop that shooting I'll put you all in jail!'

"At another time, when I found it necessary to send campaign funds to San Diego, I consulted with Dryden as to whom I might intrust with the commission. Dryden designated a rather notorious horse thief. 'Absurd, judge!' I said. 'Such a man can't be trusted.' 'There you are mistaken,' was the reply. 'I selected him because he understands horses, and is the best and swiftest rider of any one I know. And he will deliver your money honestly and honorably.' And he did, arriving at his destination two hours ahead of time, and returning with word to me at the judge's court within an hour of the time scheduled for his return. It was a peculiarity of these rascals that they would think nothing of picking your pocket; but if you gave them a commission, upon which they had 'put up the hat,' they would dare death to carry it through. It was a custom among gamblers and others to put up the hat, sword, or other article of personal apparel as pledge for a debt or obligation. It was as binding as an oath, and was never disregarded by the very worst of men.

"Burns made me a deputy sheriff during the Chinese massacre," declared the captain, jumping down the years. "I believe the

quelling of that riot was due to some twenty-five or thirty Confederates. One humorous incident of the tragic affair was when Burns went down through the head of the barrel which he had mounted to speak to the rioters. No, he never tells about this—he does not remember this part of the episode. Burns is my friend—a splendid fellow, and was always an eminently capable official, and afraid of nothing."

"When were you made State Senator?" I asked.

"Somewhere about 1858 or 1859. But it isn't good taste to talk about one's self." However, I elicited the admission from him that while he was in the Senate he had been appointed to the Judiciary Committee, and had served as chairman on the Committee of Expenditures and Public Works. I also found that he was father of the colony in Anaheim, against which grant there was much opposition in the Senate on the ground that a corporation should not absorb real estate to the extent of the holdings designated, under which circumstances corporate power was likely to become a menace to public safety. "The good German vineyardists for whom I was fighting kept me supplied with the finest native wines, liquors and fruits. The bill was ultimately passed." Capt. Thom was also the author of the movement toward State division. The bill was passed by the State Legislature, but was never acted upon in the United States Congress.

In 1869, Hon. Aurelius W. Hutton came to Los Angeles. He established his law offices in the Temple Block, where they are still thriving to this day. "I went at once to the private boarding-house of Mrs. Armstrong, which was later called the Terre Haute. It was on the north side of First, east of Los Angeles street. Several lawyers had quarters here, among them Anson Brunson. Brunson was at the time obsessed by a religious mania. He used to pray in the parlor, and try to conduct prayer meetings there. Eventually he got braver over this, and went almost neck and neck with Eastman on the drinking and gambling route. Brunson was a fine lawyer. One might say he never blundered. He was keen and penetrating, seeing on all sides of a question; and no matter how he started to fall, he seemed to turn in the air like a cat, and landed on his feet. But while a quick, brilliant trial lawyer, he was not so successful as judge. He would go out of his judicial province to ferret out real or fancied points in a case, and often base his decisions on these, therefore making mistakes. His domestic career was rather sensational. He built one of the finest houses on the hill, up on Olive street, but eventually lost everything through dissipation. However, when the late Mrs. J. De Barth Shorb, daughter of Benjamin D. Wilson, gave a dinner to the Supreme Court judges, and Brunson's weakness was discussed, Mrs. Shaw declared that she would rather have Brunson, drunk, than any other lawyer sober.

"He went into partnership with James G. Eastman. The first time I met Eastman was in 1872, during the campaign when Greeley was nominee for President, running against Grant. I voted for Greeley, not because I liked him, but because he was our party nominee. Eastman was a great dresser, and he went about with solid gold buttons on his coat and vest. Another of his pet weaknesses was a little private bar in his office, where he had all kinds of fine liquors and cigars. Brunson and Eastman gave J. A. Graves his start when he first came here in 1875, as clerk in their office. Mr. Graves afterward rose to distinction in his profession, although he has retired, and is now identified with the banking business.

"A peculiar episode marked the beginning of Eastman's downfall. A man named Hoyle, who was State Treasurer in Georgia, absconded with a lot of money. He came to Los Angeles. Indictments were out for him, and he retained Eastman, Haley, King and Roberts—all in the Sterlitz Building opposite the old jail on Spring street—to defend him. He placed \$7000 in the keeping of Eastman. Lodged in jail, he shot himself under the blankets of his bed, with Deputy C. E. Hubert close by. It was rumored that Roberts had provided the pistol.

"Hoyle's brother, a graduate from West

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN.)

In the Footsteps of the Incas.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

Wonderful Remains OF THE MOST CIVILIZED OF THE RED RACE.

THE MIGHTY BUILDINGS OF CUZCO, WHOSE FOUNDATIONS STILL STAND—THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN THAT WAS PLATED WITH GOLD—THE CONVENT OF THE VIRGINS IN 1914—A CLIMB TO SAC-SAHUAMAN AND ITS WONDERFUL FORTIFICATIONS—THE PALACE OF MANCO CAPAC AND THE INCAS THRONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CUZCO (Peru).—Come with me this bright Sunday morning and take a look at the site of the ancient capital of the Incas, that wonderful family of kings who ruled the most of western South America about 600 years ago. Like the ruling dynasties of Japan and China and almost every other great empire on earth, they believed themselves to be descended from the gods. They thought they were the offspring of the sun and they called themselves the sun's children. They had a tradition as to how they sprang into existence on one of the islands of Lake Titicaca and from there marched out onto the Andean plateau and subdued and civilized the then savages. They came here to Cuzco, at the head of a beautiful valley in the heart of the Andes, and established a capital. They gradually conquered the regions about until their empire extended far beyond Quito, in Ecuador, which is 600 or 700 miles south of the Panama Canal, to below where the capital of Chile now stands. They had subjects all along the eastern slopes of the Amazon, and the western limits of their rule were the shores of the mighty Pacific. At the time that Columbus came to America, or a little later, when Pizarro, the brutal Spanish butcher general, came to Peru and conquered them, they governed a country as long as the distance between the Arctic Ocean and the shores of Lake Erie, a coun-

try which was larger than all of the United States east of the Mississippi Valley and which, had it been dropped down in Europe, would have more than covered Germany and France, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, Austria-Hungary and the Spanish peninsula.

At the time they were overthrown by the Spaniards the Incas had divided this country into provinces. They had viceroys and subordinate officials, and they had tens of millions of subjects. They had not only subdued the savages, but had civilized them. The subjects of the Incas were a nation of farmers, mechanics and artisans. They had a religion that recognized the sun as the lord of the world, and their Emperor as his ruler on earth. They had temples to the sun, some of which were plated with gold, and within which was an image of the sun of pure gold.

The people believed in this religion and they were pious and peaceful. They gave a part of their time to the work for the church and a part for the sick and the widows and orphans. They worked also for the government, and, last of all, for themselves and their families. They worked well, too. They conquered the land. They irrigated the deserts, and today you may see the remains of their aqueducts of stone slabs, neatly fitted together, which carried the water over millions of acres. They had one aqueduct that was 500 miles long. Their irrigating canals ran not only along the sides of the mountains, but they cut tunnels through them, and as I rode to Cuzco, along the high plateau I saw thousands of acres of terraces, now gone to ruin and almost a desert, which these people had made to blossom like the rose. Such terraces are seen on the sides of the mountains above almost every Peruvian Valley of the plateau and along the west coast. They run up the slopes like so many steps, the earth being held back by stone walls.

The subjects of the Incas were a nation of shepherds. They had millions of alpacas and llamas, and they also used the wool of the vicuñas, which they trapped or shot in the mountains. They were a nation of potters. They made beautiful vessels of clay and they were also skilled in the working of copper, silver and gold. I have seen some of the tools which they used in erecting their buildings. They had a way of tempering an alloy of copper and tin so that the tools made of it had an edge like a razor and could work the hardest of stone. Further on in this letter I will describe some of their wonderful walls, which still stand. They are more accurately cut than those of the great buildings at Washington, and blocks weighing tons are fitted together like a mosaic. I have seen stones that are solid blocks twice as high as a man upon horseback and twelve feet in thickness, and have examined buildings that are put together without mortar and fitted more evenly than were the tombs of the Egyptian kings found in the pyramids.

Wonderful Remains.

But it would take a large book to describe the wonders of the Inca rule and the many phases of its civilization. In this letter I can show you only some of the remains as they exist here in the city of Cuzco. This city today has only about 20,000 inhabitants. It runs up and down hill at the head of a beautiful valley situated more than two miles above the sea level in the heart of the Andes. It is at the head of the valley, and standing upon the hills above it you can look over a vast expanse of cultivated fields and of irrigated farms. The town is one of two and three-story houses with walls of bright colors and roofs of red tiles. It has plazas and gardens, a great market and many comfortable homes.

Its population is made up of Indians and whites and a mixture, the offspring of the

two races. It is a Latin-American city with many Catholic churches and with a civilization much like that of Spain some thousands of years ago. It is nothing like the cities of the past, and you will have to put your thinking cap of your imagination to the difference between the Incas and the town of today. In place, the present Cuzco does not occupy the tenth of the area of the ancient city. The latter contained several hundred thousand inhabitants, and at the height of its fame it may have been as large as the city of Washington.

They are still finding ruins of the buildings far out in the valley, and the remains of some of the structures upon which buildings now stand are of enormous extent. Take the Temple of the Sun which I visited this afternoon. It covered the whole square now occupied by the church and convent of Santa Catalina. The foundation of the church is the old wall of that temple. In places it extends thirty feet from the ground. I walked through the buildings by one of the streets and saw how the great blocks were laid by the Incas, one upon the other, together so closely, and that without mortar or cement, or union of any kind, that I could not push the joint of a block into the cracks. This temple was covered more than an acre. The wall of it was concave, and the corner as regular as those of a circle. A part of this building was plated with gold and represented the sun, making one of the silver mirrors of the Incas which are still to be seen in Japan. In the temple burned also the sacred flame supposed never to go out, reaching to the foundations of many homes which are still in existence, run in the greater part of a square, forming the second story of the structure. The first story has been turned into a street. The granite walls have been cut away and cave-like vaults made in which the work of house industry goes on. I saw a shoemaker pegging away in a cave, and a carpenter sawing and planing. The blocks of this building are still there and they will apparently last for centuries.

There is no doubt about the religious nature of these people of the high Andes. The Incas, who are the descendants of the Incas, are the chief churchmen of Peru. They are largely the support of the priesthood; and although in the poverty, they give a large proportion of what they make to the support of the church. In traveling through the country I saw a little wooden cross rising above the thatched roof of every Indian hut, and the services at the cathedral here there were more Indians than whites. Mixed with the worship of Christ and the Madonna, they still much of the ancient ceremonies and beliefs of the Incas. They pray to the sun, and they cross themselves when they approach Cuzco, the sacred city of their ancestors.

Temple Covering Eight Acres.

During the Temple of the Sun, I strolled down the narrow street to where the Virgins of the Sun had their establishment. These women, in addition to their religious duties, are supposed to have formed a kind of government for the Incas. They lived in enormous structures scattered over the empire. Some of their convents are said to have contained thousands of inmates. The one in Cuzco has covered eight acres, and the walls, which are still in existence, run in the greater part of a square, forming the foundations of many homes which are still in existence, run in the greater part of a square, forming the second story of the structure. The first story has been turned into a street. The granite walls have been cut away and cave-like vaults made in which the work of house industry goes on. I saw a shoemaker pegging away in a cave, and a carpenter sawing and planing. The blocks of this building are still there and they will apparently last for centuries.

Interesting remains were the walls of the palaces which formed the homes of the Incas. Take that of Pachacutec, which is not far from where the great cathedral now is. The street upon which it stands is not more than fifteen feet wide and the walls of the palace are still preserved to the height of the first story. There is the second story, the building is now a fine residence, owned by Tomas Gonzales, one of the great men of Cuzco. The Inca walls begin in the street and extend for perhaps 300 feet, including the greater part of the block. The walls are made of granite blocks, of different sizes, beautifully chiseled, and joined with a fine mortar. It is impossible to put in the blocks between them. Some of the blocks have many angles, and one great block of granite, about four feet square and weighing several tons, has twelve angles. I said that these blocks were cut out of quarries from original patterns and given by the architects. They are carefully like a mosaic, and although I carefully over them, I could not find a crack in which I could put my knife. The unions are as firm and as true as when they were made. The builders knew nothing of cement or mortar, although it is said that gold and silver were sometimes placed in the joints as a bedding material. The evidence of this in my investigation



The Inca fortifications.



Mr. Carpenter on the throne.



View of Cuzco from Fort Sacsahuaman.



Sliding down the chute of the Andes.



Showing how the Incas

COURT PARAGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.
SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl, as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper, who seeks \$17,000 damages for injuries.

Other Splendid Trains

Los Angeles daily at 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. via Salt Lake

Available for rent.
Avery, Giant American Branching. A very positive species. Antirrhinum. Giant. Sowing. Snapdragon. Eschscholzia, California Poppy. A special mixed combination. Rudbeckia. Madam Gaudin's Hybrid.

COLLECTION "D"
SWEET PEAS.
Countess Spencer.

Giant Comet, Orange.
Giant Comet, Rose.
Giant Comet, Pink.
Giant Comet, Ekl's Purple.
Giant Comet, Lavender.

COLLECTION "E"
PHLOX (Dramacolla).
Large Flowering Phlox.

Shirley Poppy.
Penny Poppy.
Ostrich Poppy.
Penny Poppy.
Penny Poppy (Giant).
Penny Poppy (Giant).

COLLECTION "F"
KINDIA (Giant).
KINDIA (Giant).

Los Angeles Society Notes.
The Advertisers of Kathlyn.
Book Reviews: Literature Notes.
Los Angeles: Classified Advertising.

Los Angeles: Fact and Comment.
Los Angeles: Advertisements and Classified Business Directory.

It is a Latin-American city, with a Catholic church and with a... much like that of Spain some... ago. It is nothing like the... past, and you will have to put... of your imagination to... difference between the capital... and the town of today. In the... the present Cuzco does not cover... of the area of the ancient Incas... latter contained several hundred... inhabitants, and at the height... it may have been as large as the... Washington.

They are still finding ruins of the... buildings far out in the valley, and... of some of the structures... in which buildings now stand are of... extent. Take the Temple of the... which I visited this afternoon. This... the whole square now occupied by... arch and convent of Santo Domingo... of the church is the old wall... temple. In places it extends... feet from the ground. I was... the buildings by one of the... shown how the great blocks had... by the Incas, one upon the other,...

...the Incas they robbed this temple...

Sacsahuaman.

...the Incas they robbed this temple...

...how the Incas...

...Pacific Electric's new line...

...the religious na... of the high Andes. The... of the Incas, and although in the... they give a large proportion... to the support of the... through the country...

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Notable Fortifications.

Some of the most remarkable buildings of ancient Cuzco were the fortifications of Sacsahuaman, which crowned the top of a hill just back of the city. This hill rises precipitously from the level where Cuzco stands to a height of 700 or 800 feet. It is so steep that one has to wind about to go up it. I rode upon horseback a part of the way and then left my horses and climbed up the walls of the fort upon foot. On the lower slopes of the hill, facing a great garden made in two terraces, perhaps 500 feet above Cuzco, stood the palace of Manco Capac, the first great Inca ruler. This was right under the fortifications, and it commanded a magnificent view of the city and valley. On the first terrace now stands a church which was erected there in the days of the Inquisition, and outside it, in what you might call the churchyard, are some great stone instruments of torture that were used to bring the Indians and heretics to the Christian religion. Some of these stones were made in the shape of a keyhole, the round part of the hole being nearest the ground, the remainder of the keyhole being in the form of a capital T. The hole was just large enough so that the man's head could be squeezed through it, his neck lying as it were on the stone. He was put into this position on his belly, and after his head was put through the hole his legs were bent up over his back and his feet thrust through the T part of the key, bending his body, as it were, in a knot. The torture was such that it often caused death. I had my stenographer get down and put his head through the hole to illustrate how it was done. I also tried to induce him to let me put his legs through the T, but this he refused.

Magnificent Home.

The palace of Manco Capac must have been a magnificent home. Its garden covered acres, the main part standing upon a terrace, which was twelve feet above the church I have described. This terrace is made of these wonderful walls into which were fitted sentinel boxes. Walking through the garden, which is now filled with eucalyptus trees and beautiful roses, I came to the ruins of the building itself. It was made of black granite, the blocks being very thick at the bottom and lessening in size from there to the top. I went around to the opposite side of the structure where some of the stones had been torn away. Here I could see that the thick walls were double. They had two separate walls of granite, which were filled in with stones and mud. I took a sheet of paper from my notebook and tried to fit it in between the cracks, but found it impossible. Manco Capac's palace and its grounds are now the property of Caesar Lomellini, a wealthy Italian merchant of Cuzco. He has planted the garden to flowers, and the trees which have grown in it now almost hide the city below.

On a Throne.

From these fortifications I rode over the hills and plains in the rear. They are covered with the remains of the Incas. Much of the rock consists of mighty boulders, some as big as a haystack, which the Incas had cut into all sorts of shapes. One is supposed to have been the scene of an open-air court, and is known as the Inca throne. The original granite has been cut in ledges or steps rising to a low table or bed, upon which the Inca is supposed to have lain upon a couch of furs or alpaca skins, with

Notable Fortifications.

Some of the most remarkable buildings of ancient Cuzco were the fortifications of Sacsahuaman, which crowned the top of a hill just back of the city. This hill rises precipitously from the level where Cuzco stands to a height of 700 or 800 feet. It is so steep that one has to wind about to go up it. I rode upon horseback a part of the way and then left my horses and climbed up the walls of the fort upon foot. On the lower slopes of the hill, facing a great garden made in two terraces, perhaps 500 feet above Cuzco, stood the palace of Manco Capac, the first great Inca ruler. This was right under the fortifications, and it commanded a magnificent view of the city and valley. On the first terrace now stands a church which was erected there in the days of the Inquisition, and outside it, in what you might call the churchyard, are some great stone instruments of torture that were used to bring the Indians and heretics to the Christian religion. Some of these stones were made in the shape of a keyhole, the round part of the hole being nearest the ground, the remainder of the keyhole being in the form of a capital T. The hole was just large enough so that the man's head could be squeezed through it, his neck lying as it were on the stone. He was put into this position on his belly, and after his head was put through the hole his legs were bent up over his back and his feet thrust through the T part of the key, bending his body, as it were, in a knot. The torture was such that it often caused death. I had my stenographer get down and put his head through the hole to illustrate how it was done. I also tried to induce him to let me put his legs through the T, but this he refused.

The palace of Manco Capac must have been a magnificent home. Its garden covered acres, the main part standing upon a terrace, which was twelve feet above the church I have described. This terrace is made of these wonderful walls into which were fitted sentinel boxes. Walking through the garden, which is now filled with eucalyptus trees and beautiful roses, I came to the ruins of the building itself. It was made of black granite, the blocks being very thick at the bottom and lessening in size from there to the top. I went around to the opposite side of the structure where some of the stones had been torn away. Here I could see that the thick walls were double. They had two separate walls of granite, which were filled in with stones and mud. I took a sheet of paper from my notebook and tried to fit it in between the cracks, but found it impossible. Manco Capac's palace and its grounds are now the property of Caesar Lomellini, a wealthy Italian merchant of Cuzco. He has planted the garden to flowers, and the trees which have grown in it now almost hide the city below.

Leaving the palace and climbing up to the fort, I found an enormous structure surrounding many acres, and inclosing the whole top of the hill. The walls of the fortification are in terraces rising one over the other. They are made of enormous blocks of granite, some of which weigh many tons. There is no stone of the same nature nearby, and the stone must have been brought from a great distance. No one knows exactly where it came from nor how it was carried up this precipitous hill, which is almost a thousand feet from the plain. It is supposed that roads were made for the purpose and that hundreds of men had to work together to move a single stone. The fort was built long before the time of Columbus, and some of its walls are in perfect condition today. Each section of the wall has its hole for drainage, and the whole structure is almost as smoothly cut as the palaces. I measured some stones which were fifteen feet tall and, riding on horseback close to the wall beside one great block, I stood up in my stirrups and tried to reach to its top. The distance from my hand to the ground was only half the way up. That stone, I venture, weighed 100 tons.

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his officials sitting cross-legged on each side of him. I sat down on the throne and posed as a king.

Not far from this place is what is called the concert hall or amusement ground of these ancient rulers. It consists of an open-air court, covering acres, which is surrounded by great rocks out of which seats have been cut. On one side of it is a rocky hill which is covered with such seats, and under which is a tunnel which is supposed to have communicated with the Temple of the Sun, down in Cuzco, perhaps three miles away. This tunnel has now been closed up, because the students of the Cuzco University recently got lost inside it while hunting for treasures, and had a narrow escape with their lives.

Another formation right near the Inca amusement ground is known as the rodadero. This consists of granite blocks which look as though they had flowed in ridges down the mountain. The rocks are as smooth as glass, and their slopes are in waves much like those of a roller coaster. They are grooved, and are so formed that one can seat himself at the top in one of the grooves and have a toboggan slide of hundreds of feet, rising and falling as he goes down to the bottom. It is the greatest shoot-the-chute exhibition I have ever seen, and if it could be lifted from the top of the Andes to Coney Island it would surely make the fortune of the man who owned it.

An Old-Fashioned Family.

[Gertrude King Schuyler, in May Scribner's.] In the library was a large round table with small drawers all around it and a leather cover fitted into the top. There we always sat in the evening, one of the elder sisters generally reading aloud for an hour. "Ferdinand and Isabella," I remember, for one thing. At 9 o'clock precisely my mother would put up her work and say that she was going into French society for an hour, and would then bury herself in "Les Trois Mousquetaires." At one time her little old cottage piano which she had had when a girl was in the dining-room back of the library, and those who wanted to play and sing could go off there. The rooms did not communicate, fortunately for the readers. I remember the old music books with their pink and blue leaves: "Those Evening Bells," "By the Banks of Guadalquivir," etc. But the joy of the house was the large drawing-room, up one step, with large doors; and there such mysterious packages used to arrive for days and weeks before Christmas, the doors being kept constantly locked. But there were side lights, very pretty ones, and through them we peered and saw the mysterious packages. And what glee when the married sons and daughters began to arrive with all their children and were packed into a house already as full as an egg! Early on Christmas morning we all raced down to the drawing-room, where we found the doors at last thrown open, an enormous Christmas log burning on the hearth, and the children's presents arranged around the room. There were always two great boxes of Stewart's candy—one of broken candy, one of sugar plums.

My father and mother were the life and soul of everything. She was to the full as entertaining as he, and nothing was ever any fun to him unless she was with him. No matter how he might be occupied, if she came into the room he put everything down to ask her what she had been doing—smiling at her and twirling his eye-glasses around his finger. Every day, when he came home from his office we ran half-way to the station to meet him, and fell upon him to search his pockets for the trifles which he always brought us.

A Weird Dance.

[G. E. Woodbury, in May Scribner's.] The dance began with a procession in double file round the fire, with the three men seated by the smoky flame. It was a slow walk timed to the rhythm of the voices and the clappers, gradually increasing in speed and becoming a jump, with violent gesticulation, twisting, and long reaching of the arms and legs, while the human cry grew shriller and more vibrant and rapid in the emotional crisis of the excitement. Round and round they went, and from time to time the line would break into parts, as the men turned to the center just before me. There were three persons who seemed to be leaders: one, whom I named the Hadji, because he answered to my idea of that word, another dervish-like, and a black man. The dervish interested me most. He was the head of his group, and as he came between me and the fire, standing well forward from his band and well in toward the fire, he would whirl,

and then reverse, whirling in the opposite direction; and—he and the procession moving forward all the time—he would fall limply forward toward his men almost to the ground, recover, and fling himself backward, rising high with his clappers spread far over his head. It was a diabolical posture; and, as he stood so, his leaping followers bowed down to him, kneeling almost to the ground, but not touching it, and flinging themselves erect far back with arms spread. I wondered how they kept their balance in that dancing prostration. Then the group would pass on, and the next come into play—the Hadji, the black man—with the same ceremony, but without the whirling. Round and round they went interminably; the chant rose and fell, the march slackened and quickened, and every few moments there was this spasmodic rite of the salutation and prostration at the height of the dance.

The ring of spectators, crouched and huddled round the court, sat in the imperturbable silence and apathy of such audiences. The edges of the scene were an obscure mass of serried, half-seen forms under the house walls, filling the space rather closely; the smoke of the incense, with which the fire was fed, hung in the air, and Absalom said it was good for the eyes.

Provence's Great Poet.

[Boston Transcript:] In France a poet may write in a dialect unintelligible to the mass of his fellow-countrymen and become famous. In Great Britain or in this country such a thing would be impossible. When British and American poets adapt their native speech to literary purposes, as did Scott and Lowell and many others, they can be easily understood without the aid of a dictionary.

Even William Barnes, with his quaint and picturesque poems in the Dorset dialect, was not incomprehensible, but neither did he reach anything more than a fame based on curiosity. But Frederic Mistral, writing all his long life in his native Provencal, and practically nothing but his native Provencal, has been exalted among the great poets, not merely of his time and country, but of all times and all countries. He lived in one of the most romantically secluded corners of France, and throwing himself heart and soul in his youth into the movement that sought the preservation of Provencal language, he became not merely the leader of a literary revival, but a celebrated poet. With his associates he accomplished the unforeseen and made of Provence a literary country within a literary country.

Mistral was more than poet, however. He was the custodian of Provence's wonderful heritage of the past. He collected the vanishing proverbs, the legends, the folklore, the word-of-mouth poetry and prose of his people, and preserved them forever. His reputation, meager at first and confined wholly to Provence, spread slowly. He became known elsewhere in France, he was acclaimed in Paris, his writings have been translated into French, into English, into many other languages. He was granted a long life and during every moment of it he remained, despite the unexpected world-wide celebrity that came to him, a Provencal of the Provencals. His country, his people, his language, his literature were his life.

Using Peat in Germany.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] Peat coke in Germany is proving serviceable in many ways. It is not only valuable for generating electricity at moorland stations, but is much used by blacksmiths and for various metallurgical purposes, especially as a substitute for charcoal in producing high-grade iron. A new turf-cooking plant at Elzabeth-Fehn, Oldenburg, converts thirty tons of peat into nine of coke, with gas and tar as by-products. Specially-designed ovens are used and the gas generated is made to heat the retorts and to generate electric current to drive the peat dredging machines. The tar yields creosote oil, gas oil, paraffin, sulphuric acid and ammonia.

Stone Throwing Restrained.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] An enthusiastic Canadian paper publishes the fact that in Moncton, New Brunswick, the Orangemen loan to the Catholics their silk hats to wear on St. Patrick's Day, and the Catholics return the compliment on the date of the battle of the Boyne. This indicates a keen judgment of the restraint of wild impulses. That racial tendency to hurl stones on sectarian occasions is sharply curbed when the stones may hit your own silk hat.

...Pacific Electric's new line...

...Pacific Electric's new line...

...Pacific Electric's new line...

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Douglas.

Oh, Ed, please do treat me like a woman. Sometimes I get tired of being a man. There was a side to her nature that was never suspected. She had always been perfectly content to be "a man," and even seemed proud of her ability to do things others of her sex could not do. "Yes, I'll treat you like a girl," he answered tenderly, daring to slip his arm about her shoulders.

"No, not that way," she protested. "Treat me just like you would treat any other girl." "You're the nicest girl I know."

They were among the last to leave the dance hall, a little, long, narrow place on the outskirts of Crown King. He had tied his horse to a tree outside and introduced him to the few of whom he had met before. They had been placed along the sides and were occupied almost exclusively by men, the men preferring to loaf and smoke in the rocks outside. At the end of the door was a table, a low platform for the musicians, and a stove. On the wall hung the charter of the Crown King Riders' Union.

Ed felt very foolish as he stood there with Sadie, bowing and smiling. Glad to meet you to females of all complexions. As they completed the circle Sadie gave a little gasp of surprise and impulsively ran forward to embrace him with a young giant who had been there. The new arrival was one who would have known as a Bradsheer cowboy had he met him on the way or Fifth avenue. He was dressed in gray suit, wrinkled from long wear, "war bag," but wore the black boots and white hat of the Bradsheer. "How" was written all over him and he instinctively knew that he was in the line. He also noticed that that flashed into his eyes at sight of the deferential manner with which he swept off his hat.

Sadie beckoned Ed over and introduced him. "Mr. Dowling, this is Frank Garner, champion steer-tyer of Arizona," she said. Mr. Dowling bought out Rickman. There was no reason why Ed should like Garner except that Garner had put as he shook the champion's hand, knew they were not going to be friends.

"Frank has come to work for the ranch, over on Castle Creek," Sadie said. "We'll see a lot of him now." "Glad to hear it," Ed lied.

The first dance was called. To the sound of the violin and guitar Ed swung his partner, noting with great satisfaction the surprise in Garner's face.

He heard much of Garner's ability as a steer-tyer, during that dance. He was Sadie's hero. She had grown to believe that to be able to rope a steer in twenty-five seconds and on the back of an outlaw horse was the greatest accomplishment a man could make.

Dowling noticed that Sadie danced second number with Garner. In his balanced as often with the champion, her escort. As there were many women than men who danced, he was duty as laid down to him by the manager by dancing every time a waltz or step was called. Except when he was Sadie he was strangely silent. The young girls and ancient ladies called to arouse him.

As they drove slowly home that night he couldn't have told afterward what he did. Sadie must have known when coming when he began to talk and when, but she did not stop him till he blurted out his story.

"No," she answered firmly. "You marry must be a cowboy—be able to go out on the range and be a better man than I am."

"Frank Garner!" It was half an hour, half a question.

"I didn't say so," she continued.

"And I'll have to be an expert rider, roper and steer-tyer before I have any chance with you."

"You'll have to beat me."

He left her with a simple "Good night" and an agreement to ride on Tuesday the next week. Next day he went out and practiced roping and tying down. It was hard on his stock, but he knew

it was hard on his stock, but he knew

it was hard on his stock, but he knew

it was hard on his stock, but he knew

it was hard on his stock, but he knew

could be attain that extent of accomplishments which

demanded of her suitors.

He did not ride as often as he would have explained,

but he was slowly and

One he tied down a

in forty-five seconds, which

was a record for a beginner.

He was caught up a bunch

of the full he caught up a bunch

and hired a Mexican. Every-

was only as a helper, for Ed

was one of the horses himself. At

was thrown often and once he

was thrown in bed after being

in a pile of rocks. But as time

he learned to stick on the back

of a horse, wearing "bronses"

he learned to stick on the back

of a horse, wearing "bronses"

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"A new one, ain't you?" asked the bartender, eyeing Dowling's signature and "Paid, \$35," opposite. "Mighty few of the youngsters are enterin' this year—too many old hands are after the money. Not one man entered less'n it's you, but what's tied better'n forty seconds in tournaments."

"I'm going in just for the fun of the thing," Ed answered carelessly. "Don't expect to finish anywhere but at the tail end."

"You'll sure be up against a bunch of good ones. Sadie Bright, Frank Garner, Oscar Roberts, John Roberts, Wayne Davis, George Felton, Winnie Rosenberg, Bud Burris and a lot of others is in."

Whatever plans Ed may have had for hunting up his friends from the Bradshaws were abandoned when he bought an afternoon paper and read a report of the engagement of Sadie Bright and Frank Garner.

"Just a press-agent yarn to advertise the tournament," said a hairy old "twister," leaning over his shoulder and scanning the flaring headlines. But Ed was not so sure. The story itself did not tell anything more than the rumor, which had been denied by both Frank and Sadie, but Dowling feared that the reporter had hit upon the truth. He slept little that night and the next day he rode far out into the country. For this ride he hired a horse, letting his own rest for the steer-tying.

As he was disconsolately strolling the streets that evening he saw Sadie and Garner gallop past. He was glad that they did not see him.

Nor did they see him until the parade that preceded the cowboy sports on Christmas day. He was assigned to a place near the middle of the long procession of mounted punchers. Sadie Bright, the cowboy girl, and Frank Garner, champion steer-tyer of Arizona, led the parade, while at the rear were the bronses to be ridden. As Sadie rode to her place she passed Ed.

"Look who's here!" she exclaimed.

"When did you come?"

"Oh, I just thought I'd come and see the sport and make a holy show of myself. I'm entered, you know."

"You're entered? Bustin' or tyin'?"

"Both."

"Well, I like your nerve, anyway. Hope you beat us all." And she hurried on.

When the procession reached Eastlake Park, where the contests were to be held, Ed saw an oblong enclosure about a hundred and fifty yards long, east and west, and half as wide. The fence was of high pine boards set on end. On the north side was an unpainted lumber grandstand, already packed with people. In the southeast corner was a little corral of railroad rails, filled with cattle. A duplicate in the southwest corner was used for the horses.

Every one inside the enclosure was mounted, and dressed in the garb of the range. Sadie looked just as she had looked the first day he saw her. The judges were three old stockmen and there were several timers and starters, all on horseback. One lanky fellow carried a megaphone; he was the announcer. One by one he took the contestants before the grandstand and introduced them. Sadie Bright was first and she received a thunderous welcome. Frank Garner was given almost as much applause and those who followed were encouraged according to their records and reputations. Dowling and several others almost equally unknown were scarcely noticed at all.

First came the broncho-riding. A horse would be taken out of the corral and blindfolded. Then a helper would seize one ear and the "twister" or "buster" whose turn it was to ride would throw on his saddle. As soon as the cinch was tight he would jump into the saddle and the blind would be removed. The horse would then begin to buck.

The first three or four contestants managed to keep their seats but did no unusual riding. Ed was glad when his name was called, for he wanted to get into action. As he mounted the big, rawboned iron gray that had fallen to him he heard Sadie call out:

"Look out for him, Ed. He's a weaver."

The broncho was indeed a "weaver," varying his stiff-legged pitching by first starting one way, then wheeling and starting in another, leaving a serpentine trail. It required all Ed's skill to stay on without attempting anything that would attract extraordinary attention. Finally the gray stopped, exhausted, and he dismounted.

"Great ridin', bo, but not the kind that wins prizes—crowd must have something fancy, you know," said the helper who ran up to take charge of the animal. As Ed carried his saddle back to his own horse he caught Sadie's eyes fixed on him with

a strange look of wonder and surprise.

When Sadie rode she had the helper pull off the hackamore with the blind. With a free head, which he stuck down between his knees, the broncho bucked all over the enclosure. Sadie sat his back easily, slapping his ears and flanks with her hat, while the crowd cheered wildly. The horse stopped, and as soon as the helper had caught him she leaped to the ground and pulled off her saddle. Then, leaping to his bare back, she ordered that he be turned loose again. After another minute or two of frenzied bucking he stopped the second time, his nostrils distended and his sides heaving. The broncho had been conquered.

Frank Garner and several others duplicated her performance. After all the bronses had been ridden the judges withdrew to one side, conferred a few minutes and announced that Sadie Bright had been awarded first prize.

Sadie was among the first to tie. A steer was released from the other corral and when he had reached a line twenty yards away the starter dipped a flag. Before the steer had gone fifteen yards farther Sadie's rope was around his neck. She passed by him as she had passed by Ed's mare and as she passed she deftly fastened the end of her riata to the horn of her saddle with two half-hitches. The steer had scarcely been thrown, plowing one horn into the ground and raising a great cloud of dust, when Sadie was off, her short chingadero strap in hand. A few loops of the light rope about the two hind feet and one front foot and she threw her hands into the air. The timers said that her time was twenty-nine seconds.

Garner then tied in twenty-six, within three seconds of the world's record. When Ed's turn came he made forty-one, better than several others had done. Again he saw that surprised, mystified look on Sadie's face.

No one tied in less time than Garner and he was declared the winner, with Sadie second. The announcer then shouted that the champion would rope and tie "The Bloody Basin outlaw, the wildest and most savage cow animal ever raised in Arizona."

Ed had noticed that an enormous red and white steer with at least a six-foot spread of horns remained in the corral. The outlaw was plainly "on the pick." As he was turned out of the corral he made a dive for the nearest horse, which just did get out of the way. Finally he was started in the right direction; he reached the twenty-yard line and Garner started in pursuit.

By using a wide loop Garner caught both horns. As he passed the steer turned with incredible swiftness and caught the horse under the belly, fairly lifting him from the ground and throwing him on one side. Garner was thrown directly under the big steer's hoofs.

It all happened so quickly that for an instant no one realized what had happened. The outlaw was over the horse, throwing his head from side to side and cutting great gashes with his sharply pointed horns. Feeling something under his feet he turned and began to horn Garner.

Dowling drove the spurs into his own horse's sides and shot forward. Reaching Garner, he stooped low and by main strength dragged the unconscious man to the saddle.

Bearing his double burden, Dowling's little bay had almost reached the horse corral when the steer, which had immediately started in pursuit, butted with terrific force against his hind quarters. No horse could have stood up under it. The bay went down, Garner rolled sideways and Ed fell backward upon the steer's horns.

After that everything was hazy to him. He knew vaguely that he was in the same position Frank Garner had been a moment before; he also knew that the steer's horns were too wide for them to be of the greatest use in prodding a prostrate man. He was knocked this way and that, but the steer could not pin him down.

He felt a rope brush across his face and the steer's head was jerked away. Struggling to a half-reclining posture, he saw Sadie tying down the big animal. Garner lay only a few feet away, apparently unconscious. Already the cowboys had begun to gather about the two men. A hand was slipped under Ed's head.

Sadie did not throw her hands into the air when the loops were secure about the outlaw's feet. She ran straight to Ed Dowling and covered his face with kisses. Her hat fell off, her hair tumbled down her back and tears rolled down her sunburned cheeks as she poured out wildly incoherent questions.

"Are you hurt, Ed? Tell me you ain't hurt much, that I was in time," she begged. Not once did she glance toward Garner, now struggling back to consciousness.

"Not hurt a bit," Ed replied. "Bruised a little, maybe."

"Oh, I'm so glad! I'm so glad!" Headless of the wondering onlookers, he threw his arms about her neck and pulled her face down close to his own.

"That story in the paper, was it true?" he demanded.

"No, it wasn't. But we'll let 'em print one about us—that is."

"The Guano Islands."

[Peru Today:] The guano islands lie all along the coast of Peru, beginning with the Lobos Islands in the north and extending down the coast to a point opposite Molendo in the south—a distance of more than 1000 miles.

There are about eight species of birds which are valuable as guano producers. The most important of these is Bougainville's cormorant, whose chief nesting-place is the Chincha Islands. On the middle one of these islands there were breeding in the month of February some 10,000,000 birds, sitting in the closest proximity to each other. This is one of the most wonderful bird sights to be seen in the world. The going and coming of these birds is a marvelous spectacle, and the noise which they make is hardly less remarkable. Their instinct in finding their nests is also extraordinary, for though they are constantly going and coming they never make a mistake. One bird sits on the nest while the other is feeding, and is relieved in turn by its mate. At times the noise is just like the sough of the sea and at others it resembles the sound of a great crowd, all the members of which are talking at once. When they leave their nests to feed the Bougainville's cormorants start for their fishing-grounds at 5 or 6 in the morning and fly in a broad stream twenty or thirty yards in breadth, which often continues without interruption till 1 o'clock in the day. They settle on some place where fish is abundant and form immense islands on the sea a mile or so in diameter. Wide areas are covered by them, and they sit so close together that those on the outside have to rise first into the air before the birds in the interior are able to get enough air under their wings to admit of their rising directly from the sea.

Next in importance to Bougainville's cormorant is the pelican, known as Pelicanus thagus. These birds also nest in enormous flocks, which, however, do not assemble so closely as the cormorants. They often occupy great areas in the middle of the Bougainville's cormorant area, and are surrounded on all sides by the cormorants. In the nesting season the two agree and are fairly harmonious together. The pelicans also present a wonderful sight when they ascend. For the purpose of fishing they start off in long, narrow streams, but congregate on the fishing grounds in considerable crowds. Here they drop down into the sea like so many sacks.

When they are feeding some 5000 or 6000 may be seen diving and fishing before they go home, having filled the great sacks with which Nature has furnished them under their lower beak. They are very much more timid than Bougainville's cormorant. One can go close up to the nesting area of the latter without alarming them so that they fly away, but the pelican is off before it is possible to draw very near.

There are two other species of cormorant which are of smaller but still of considerable value. These are the sea-crow and Gaimard's cormorant. The next most important birds are mostly on the Lobos Islands. They are two species of gannet, and, together with the pelican, are the chief producers of guano on those islands. They do not stir in the same close array as the cormorant.

For some reason, at present unaccounted for, in November, 1911, almost the whole of the birds on certain islands forsook their nests and newly-hatched young and did not return. Millions of nests containing many millions of dead birds were thus forsaken. Shocks of earthquake are not uncommon in these islands, and the birds which live there are always greatly alarmed when such disturbance occurs. They rise and wheel about in much agitation, exhibiting every evidence of the fear which the convulsion occasions in them.

[Town Topics:] "He seems to be wandering in his mind."

"Then he can't stray away very far."

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"That story in the paper, was it true?" he demanded.

"No, it wasn't. But we'll let 'em print one about us—that is."

"The Guano Islands."

[Peru Today:] The guano islands lie all along the coast of Peru, beginning with the Lobos Islands in the north and extending down the coast to a point opposite Molendo in the south—a distance of more than 1000 miles.

There are about eight species of birds which are valuable as guano producers. The most important of these is Bougainville's cormorant, whose chief nesting-place is the Chincha Islands. On the middle one of these islands there were breeding in the month of February some 10,000,000 birds, sitting in the closest proximity to each other. This is one of the most wonderful bird sights to be seen in the world. The going and coming of these birds is a marvelous spectacle, and the noise which they make is hardly less remarkable. Their instinct in finding their nests is also extraordinary, for though they are constantly going and coming they never make a mistake. One bird sits on the nest while the other is feeding, and is relieved in turn by its mate. At times the noise is just like the sough of the sea and at others it resembles the sound of a great crowd, all the members of which are talking at once. When they leave their nests to feed the Bougainville's cormorants start for their fishing-grounds at 5 or 6 in the morning and fly in a broad stream twenty or thirty yards in breadth, which often continues without interruption till 1 o'clock in the day. They settle on some place where fish is abundant and form immense islands on the sea a mile or so in diameter. Wide areas are covered by them, and they sit so close together that those on the outside have to rise first into the air before the birds in the interior are able to get enough air under their wings to admit of their rising directly from the sea.

Next in importance to Bougainville's cormorant is the pelican, known as Pelicanus thagus. These birds also nest in enormous flocks, which, however, do not assemble so closely as the cormorants. They often occupy great areas in the middle of the Bougainville's cormorant area, and are surrounded on all sides by the cormorants. In the nesting season the two agree and are fairly harmonious together. The pelicans also present a wonderful sight when they ascend. For the purpose of fishing they start off in long, narrow streams, but congregate on the fishing grounds in considerable crowds. Here they drop down into the sea like so many sacks.

When they are feeding some 5000 or 6000 may be seen diving and fishing before they go home, having filled the great sacks with which Nature has furnished them under their lower beak. They are very much more timid than Bougainville's cormorant. One can go close up to the nesting area of the latter without alarming them so that they fly away, but the pelican is off before it is possible to draw very near.

There are two other species of cormorant which are of smaller but still of considerable value. These are the sea-crow and Gaimard's cormorant. The next most important birds are mostly on the Lobos Islands. They are two species of gannet, and, together with the pelican, are the chief producers of guano on those islands. They do not stir in the same close array as the cormorant.

For some reason, at present unaccounted for, in November, 1911, almost the whole of the birds on certain islands forsook their nests and newly-hatched young and did not return. Millions of nests containing many millions of dead birds were thus forsaken. Shocks of earthquake are not uncommon in these islands, and the birds which live there are always greatly alarmed when such disturbance occurs. They rise and wheel about in much agitation, exhibiting every evidence of the fear which the convulsion occasions in them.

[Town Topics:] "He seems to be wandering in his mind."

"Then he can't stray away very far."

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What Uncle Sam is Doing for the Poor Man.

By a Special Contributor.

HELP IN MANY WAYS.

REALIZING that the "high cost of living" is the most formidable problem confronting the poor man, Uncle Sam has initiated many clever investigations purposed to reveal possibilities of economy.

In the Department of Agriculture his scientists are attacking the whole food problem from this angle.

In its office of nutrition investigations are being scientifically determined the exact demands for nourishment made by the bodies of the average laboring man and his family.

In this workshop different articles of food are being experimented with to determine those varieties which supply the most nourishment.

In the laboratory of this office has been placed an ingenious cell in which men are being imprisoned for days at a time that the exact effects which each variety of food may have upon their bodies may be measured under uniform conditions. This cell is made airtight, that the effect which each diet has upon the temperature of the body and even upon the breath exhaled from the lungs may be exactly measured by delicate instruments.

In other words, the apparatus accounts for every fraction of every ounce of food passed into the cell through a valve. It measures the amount that has been added to the body's weight and the amount lost through various processes. It compares these gains and losses while the subject inside is performing different kinds of work, mental and physical, and while he is fed upon different varieties of food.

Thus are being obtained facts set before the poor man's wife to show her how she can so feed her husband and children that their bodies will be well sustained at minimum expense.

It has thus been estimated that the normal man at active, outdoor labor, such as masonry or carpentry, demands a certain amount of food containing exactly so much fuel value and so much direct material for muscle and blood-building to yield the amount of energy he requires. A similar estimate has been made for the man of indoor employment.

With these definite facts before them, the scientists have been enabled to begin work at the other side of the question to learn the exact food value of each article of food arrayed in stores and markets.

They have been able to prepare an ideal diet—a combination of foods which will supply the body with the sufficient amount of material to meet its demands, while at the same time imposing the least amount of burden upon it.

Meats, vegetables, fruits, grains, fish and many other classes of food products were studied. In these days of necessary economy the meat bill is the greatest drain upon the poor man's pocketbook. But meat he must have. It best supplies the amount of energy he requires.

With these facts in mind, Uncle Sam has taught the poor man's wife to seek more economical methods of preparing meat for the table and to turn her thoughts toward the question whether the cheaper cuts can be made as nutritious and attractive as those costing more.

Uncle Sam teaches her that the expensive cuts of meat differ from the cheaper varieties only in tenderness and flavor. To popularize these cheap cuts he has placed at the disposal of every housewife in the country practical, tested recipes, which show her how actually to cut down the meat bill with no detriment to the family's good health or pleasure.

The Test of a Cook.

Uncle Sam declares that the test of a good cook depends not so much upon the number of fancy dishes she can prepare as upon the "tasty," inexpensive dishes she knows how to make for everyday use.

Vegetables also have been studied for their food value. In all cases the facts are practical and of benefit to the woman in the kitchen. For instance, Uncle Sam says that when potatoes are peeled before cooking some nutritive material is removed with the skin. This material amounts to an average loss of 20 per cent. The poor man's wife, who must make every ounce of nutrition count, can save pennies if she

makes it her business to get acquainted with facts of this sort.

Cheese, beans, sugar and milk are given their proper places in this estimate of valuable foods. Methods are outlined and suggested for canning vegetables in the home, so that the housewife may take advantage of the low prices that prevail in the summer and prepare for the winter when the husband's work is apt to be desultory on account of bad weather.

Fruits are recommended for greater use in the diet, as they supply at the least cost much of the mineral matter that the body demands. They are also of value because they stimulate sluggish digestive organs. Ways of serving them and methods of canning and preserving them are included in the information collected along this line.

These recipes have a special appeal to the poor mother. Jams and jellies spread upon bread have long constituted the favorite dessert of the poor man's children. Now they can be supplied with these favorite delicacies at the minimum of cost and the maximum of purity.

Probably more indigestion is caused, dieticians say, by unpalatable bread than by all other badly-cooked foods. The greatest care, Uncle Sam suggests, should be used in making and baking the dough and the finished loaf of bread.

Breakfast Foods.

Cereals are of greatest value in the diet. Of the five most commonly used for breakfast food, oats contain the largest amount of the important nutritive qualities. Wheat ranks next on the list, bran next, corn after that, and rice and barley least of all. Thoroughness in cooking is the factor emphasized in connection with all cereals.

For a family of four men employed at heavy muscular work Uncle Sam has prepared four daily menus containing fish as the principal article. Various precautions for the purchaser of fish have been compiled for the education of the poor man's wife who is planning to curtail the food bill by substituting fish for meat.

Milk—so necessary to the poor man's babies and so difficult to obtain pure in hot summer months—has received special study from several of Uncle Sam's workers. One scientist in particular has rendered great aid by preparing a bulletin instructing the poor mother how to pasteurize milk at home.

The care of all of these foods in the home, their utilization and storage, with special emphasis upon the handling of dishes and cooking utensils, is the final investigation Uncle Sam has made to round out this vital survey of the poor man's existence.

The place in which a man lives is next in importance after his food. Realizing this and that the average poor man is apt to continue to live in the midst of unhealthy surroundings—simply because he does not know how to better them—Uncle Sam has been greatly interested in explaining how modern home conveniences may be installed at the least expense.

Among the lesser of these conveniences, but ones of considerable interest to the housewife practicing economy, are the icebox and the fireless cooker. Plans for building these cheaply, but at the same time effectively, have been included in the plans he has made for the equipment of a model kitchen.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has charge of the administration of the food and drugs act, which means the overseeing of the food and drug supplies that reach American homes. One result of this work is the reduction of cost to the consumer of certain foodstuffs, through proper labeling. Under the new labeling system the consumer is getting what he pays for instead of an unnutritious or injurious adulterant.

The laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry works also to prevent waste of materials produced on farms, and to maintain quality when they are being shipped to the consumer. A very important item in the final cost of foodstuffs to the consumer is the waste by decay and bad handling which is incurred all along the line, and for which someone must ultimately pay. This line of work is not only of help to the city man, but also to the farmer.

The chief of the office of farm manage-

ment, W. J. Spillman, has lately inaugurated a policy which is a step toward the direct education of the poor farmer along practical lines. This will be a correlation of the results of the research work of the department with farm practice and the real needs of the farmer.

To this end men trained in the best agricultural institutions, farm-bred and thoroughly conversant with the best-known practices in modern agriculture, are being located in counties throughout the northern and western States, that they may act as local resident agricultural agents. Their business will be to study local conditions and to push forward such movements as will result in larger profits for the poor farmer.

The county agent employed in this capacity will work in a general way through organizations. His club work with girls and boys in the culture of farm crops, the growing of stock or the canning and marketing of farm products will be carried on in direct co-operation with the County Superintendent of Schools and the teachers.

Rural Club Work.

Through the club work, especially the canning club, the Department of Agriculture is effecting economy in the home. Over 30,000 members of the girls' canning clubs furnish canned food for their homes, often in regions where canned products were never heard of before. The boys' pig and corn clubs aim to supply their individual markets with more and better products.

A committee of farmers in each county co-operates with the agent in showing the farmers in each township, on their own farms, how to grow crops and handle stock with the greatest profit. To the farmers of every county where there is an agent have been sent circular letters stating that he is at their service at any time for counsel or information, free of expense.

Help for Miners.

To better the conditions under which our miners live and work, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, chief of the United States Bureau of Mines, has organized what is known as the mine sanitation section. It will reach the miner by means of illustrated lectures, moving-picture exhibits and pictorial circulars. These will show how sickness and suffering are spread by careless habits, and will drive home the importance of personal and household cleanliness. The bureau will assist the managers of mines by pointing out glaring sanitary menaces and showing methods of abating them.

Since a mining town does not grow, but is built almost at a single stroke, none of the valuable lessons learned by the "try-out" method, exert their influence, so that the errors existing in one house are present in all.

Public laundries are conveniences now being introduced for the benefit of poor miners' wives. It saves them the labor of lugging several tubs of water to their houses preliminary to doing the week's washing.

Living conditions among miners are also being greatly improved as a result of this agitation by the mine sanitation section of the Bureau of Mines. A large proportion of the houses in mining towns are now being provided with grounds large enough for small gardens. Double advantage is then reaped by the poor occupant. He may provide his table with summer vegetables, and himself with necessary recreation.

Study of Prices.

In the newly-created Department of Labor the Bureau of Labor statistics is continually compiling information—the result of many investigations—that is of help to the poor citizens of the country.

One of its activities has included a compilation of the retail prices of fifteen articles of food, which represent approximately two-thirds of the expenditure for sustenance made by the average workingman. The reports of these prices are collected from forty important industrial cities in which live one-fifth of the total number of people in the United States.

From these lists of prices a poor man is enabled to estimate the cost of living in his particular community and demand from his employer a wage large enough to sustain him. In practically every wage earners' dispute these facts have been used by work-

ingmen and their employers toward final settlement.

A list of wholesale prices of commodities used by the poor man, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by such a table prices may be compared with those in the store. In this way the high cost of living can be traced to their sources.

Each of the many reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is a special investigation. One of the most interesting is a report on the conditions in the laundry trade. It was found that the ironing work exposed women sometimes as great as in any other all performed while the women, though in practically all cases there was no apparent reason, could not have sat.

Such changes of method of work not only make for greater efficiency but are of value to the woman in that they help to conserve individual energy and health. The bureau's bills and all manner of Hygiene and Accidents.

Special investigations of the Meeker's bureau of the Department of Industrial Accidents are made by an expert who studies the causes of accidents. An ordinary accident, he says, Mr. Meeker, is a sign of a certain occupation, and in many cases, he would be able to find the end only after he had made a study of the industrial conditions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is acquainted with both sides of the question. From such studies in fact, and preventive measures in various trades are made possible. The fit of the poor workingman, the insurance labors under difficulties eliminated were they not menaces.

The postal savings bank is the greatest institution that has yet devised for the service of the poor. Protecting the money in a safe as great an aid as showing the poor how to economize in the amount of the necessities of life.

Many pathetic stories of the efforts of the poor to save their money are told. The law says that the money in a postal savings bank must be kept in a safe. It does not close the door of the man or woman who cannot afford to gather their first dollar together. As a means for saving, the stamp card with space for stamps. The person who has no money to lay aside can then build up one of these stamp books enough to open an account.

There is a set of forms for the patient are the poor in the city. Their savings accounts are increased after the utmost care, denial to the point where their names among the poor in Sam's savings bank.

Italian Navy.

[United Service Bureau] have led during the last century in the weight and power of the navy. It is, therefore, not surprising that Italy is to arm a new navy, between the summer of 1915, with twelve or fourteen new battleships. The program is able one for a century. It is none too strong, after the millions sterling on the Italian navy, do not always mean, in the time of the world.



Model cottages for the poor. Sanitation Section, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Cell used in nutrition investigations.

Laboratory - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

COURT PARAGRAPHS.
PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.
SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl, as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper, who asks \$17,400 damages for injuries.

Other Splendid Trains
 Lv. Los Angeles daily at 5:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m. and 10:15 p.m. via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. via Salt Lake.

COLLECTION "D"
 SWEET PEAS.
 Sweet Peas, Sweet Peas, Sweet Peas, Sweet Peas.

COLLECTION "E"
 PHLOX (Dramatic).
 Large Flowering Phlox.

COLLECTION "F"
 KENIA (Gentle).
 Kenia, Kenia, Kenia, Kenia.

Poor Man.

men and their employers as an upward final settlement. A list of wholesale prices of commodities used by the poor man has been compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such a table prices for each year compared with those that have gone before. In this way increases in the cost of living can be traced to their sources.

Each of the many reports made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the result of a special investigation. One which has attracted much attention is the investigation of wages and hours of labor. The report of the condition of various industries has also had the effect of showing employers the need of their equipment and system. For instance, in a report upon conditions in the laundry business it was found that the long working hours exposed employees to sometimes as great as 95 degrees, and performed while the exposure was enough in practically all the cases there was no apparent reason why they could not have sat.

Such changes of methods of working not only make for greater efficiency but are of value to the workingman in that they help to conserve his physical energy and health, thus reducing the bills and all manner of other expenses and accidents.

Special investigations by Commissioner's bureau of the relation of industrial accidents are under the direction of an expert who knows the industrial as well as the medical side of the studies. An ordinary physician, at sea, says Mr. Mosher, if given permission to study the relation between certain occupation and its dangerousness. He would be able to handle the end only after he had made a study of the industrial end. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is acquainted with both sides of the problem. From such studies as these, preventive measures to be taken in various trades are made public for the benefit of the poor workingman, who is in the laborers under difficulties that are eliminated were they sufficiently known.

The postal savings bank is one of the greatest institutions Uncle Sam has devised for the service of the poor. It protects the money he is able to save, and it is a great aid as showing him how to economize in the amount he must use for the necessities of life.

Many pathetic stories are told of the poor to save them from the law says that the minimum deposit in a postal savings bank shall be \$1.00. It does not close the door of the bank to the man or woman who cannot get a dollar. As a means for helping the poor, they their first dollar together in a stamp card with spaces for ten stamps. The person who must save a dollar and who has only a dime at a time can thus build up a fund without the expense of these stamp books until he is able to open an account.

There is a set of figures that show that the poor in the country have their savings accounts—how they have after the utmost frugality—until to the point where they can put their names among the depositors in the savings bank.

Italian Navy's Campaign.
(United Service Gazette.) The campaign has led during the last quarter of the year in the weight and size of the ships. It is, therefore, not surprising that Italy is to arm a new class of battleships, between the present class and the summer of 1915, with ten thousand tons or fourteen seven and a half thousand tons apiece. The program is a very one for a country whose resources are too strong, after spending millions sterling on the construction of Italian naval program. The program, do not always materialize; at the time allotted when they are given to the world.

Some of the Work Being Done by Uncle Sam.



Model cottages for the poor man, planned by Sanitation Section, Bureau of Mines.



Miner's homes provided with grounds for gardens.



Used in nutrition investigations.



County agent instructing children's club in agriculture.



Laboratory—U.S. Bureau of Chemistry.



Laundry workers studied by Bureau of Labor.

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Pacific Electric's new line.
PACIFIC SLOPE. U. S. Grant, Jr., and family will leave their home in San Diego and take up their residence in New York City.
The State Controller admits the poll
past expenses of the militia.
President Wilson in his telegram said he was "disturbed to hear of the probability of the adjournment of your Legislature and feel bound to remind you that my constitutional obligations with regard to the maintenance of order in Colorado are not to
a cruise to Chesapeake Bay. It will be his first sea trip since his marriage, April 30.
It was announced some time ago that Astor would take a sea trip on his honeymoon and would go to the Mediterranean and even to India. Because of ill-
by appraisers as due and payable, \$176,541, making a total of \$1,320,445.37.
In addition the Row estate of Los Angeles, in litigation, will pay eventu-

Good Short Stories

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources.

Compiled for the Times.

Fatal Defect.

THE Rev. Bascom Arthur, a presiding elder of the Methodist church in Southern Georgia, tells a story of a negro pastor down his way who failed to give satisfaction to his flock. A committee from the congregation waited on him to request his resignation.

"Look here!" demanded the preacher. "Whut's de trouble wid mah preachin? Don't I argufy?"

"You sho does, eldah," agreed the spokesman.

"Don't I 'spitify concernin' de Scriptures?"

"You suttinly does," admitted the other.

"Den whut's wrong?"

"Well, eldah," stated the head of the committee, "hit's dis way: You argufies and you 'spitifies, but you don't shlow wherein!"

—[Saturday Evening Post.

What Did She Mean?

A COMMERCIAL traveler went home one day and said to his wife:

"I have done something today that I should have done when I first started on the road. I have taken out an accident insurance policy on my life. If I am killed the company pays me £1000. If I am injured, then I get a pound a week."

"For how long?" she asked.

"As long as I am laid up."

"But it might be only a week."

"Yes."

"And you would only get a sovereign?"

"That is all."

"And if you get killed you get £1000?"

"You would," he answered patiently.

Well, the next morning, when he started on his journey, she threw her arms around him and cried:

"Now, John, for heaven's sake, whatever you do, don't get injured."—[London Tit-Bits.

Trolled the Magic.

WE HAVE been told the story of a professional magician who had recently been making one-night stands in little Ohio towns. The other night he was in Mt. Gilead and he certainly made a great hit there. He had been performing for more than an hour, and his audience was in great humor. The audience, in fact, was for him to a man when he pulled a bad boy of the town to the stage. A big laugh followed.

The magician brought the lad to the footlights.

"Now, my boy," he said, "I want you to tell this audience that you are sure your pockets are empty."

"My pockets is empty," answered the lad, obediently. "De rabbit you told me to put in me coat got away."—[Unidentified.

The Height of Contempt.

FLORA ANNE STEELE, the English novelist whom stupid immigration officials detained on a charge of senility, said at her hotel in New York:

"I, as a successful writer, am accustomed to be treated with respect. But your immigration department treated me with such contempt and scorn that it reminded me of your story about the Indian."

"A Sioux Indian, according to this story, went to the storekeeper of his reservation, and he would like to buy a gun."

"Oh, but," said the storekeeper jocularly, "I don't like to sell you a gun—you might kill a soldier with it."

"Hub," grunted the impassive Indian, "for kill soldiers Indians use a stick."—[Minneapolis Journal.

Learned by the Ear.

A SCHOLASTIC journal gives this story as "strictly true." A class had studied the first chapter of Acts, particularly the facts concerning the election of a new apostle. "And how was Mathias chosen?" asked the instructor.

"They all jumped on him and kicked him," replied the brightest boy of the class.

"Whatever put that idea into your head?" inquired the teacher.

"Well, sir you told us. You read to us that 'the lot fell on Mathias!'"—[Seattle Argus.

Life Savers.

AN ENGLISH policeman entered the house of a publican one morning and informed him that it would be necessary to hold an inquest there in the afternoon.

Now the landlord had a great objection to anything of the kind, and said: "Oh, I can't be troubled with inquests in my house. Here, what'll you have to drink?"

Robert said he'd have a drop of Scotch, which he did.

"Have a cigar, too," said the host.

After the consumption of two Scotches and cigars the constable said he thought he could get the inquest held somewhere else, but as he was leaving, the landlord remarked:

"By the way, who are they going to hold the inquest on?"

"No one as I know of now," said the man in blue, "but it 'ud 'a' been on me if I hadn't had these drinks an' smoke."—[London Tit-Bits.

Familiar With Scripture.

BATH-HOUSE JOHN and Raymond Robins evidently gathered the material for their public speeches from the same source. Each had a different interpretation, however, of the following well-known episode:

Mr. Robins, speaking before the Sunday Night Club, referred to the Pharisees past and present. By way of illustration he cited the story of the Magdalene, quoting the phrase, "He who is without sin among you."

On the same day Alderman Coughlin assured his constituents of the First Ward that "these stiff-necked reformers went butting in 2000 years ago the same as they do now." "You remember Mary Magdalene," he said, "and what she done. They were about to revile her when Christ said: 'Let the feller what's never done nothin' sling the first rock.'"—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

Good Logic.

LAKEWOOD mother, reading quietly in a secluded corner of the room, heard her two children, aged 5 and 7, wishing they could have a new baby sister.

"Mama could not afford it," declared the elder.

"Why not?" demanded the younger.

"Where do babies come from?"

"Why, when folks die and go to heaven, God makes 'em over into babies and sends 'em to folks."

"Then why couldn't mama afford one?"

Mrs. Skovtsky, the woman that does the washing, she's the poorest woman I ever saw, and she has eight!"

"Well, don't you see? Poor people always have to have made-over things."

And this true story comes from the mother who overheard this fine logic.—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Donkey's Brother.

CERTAIN curate was of a painfully nervous temperament, and in consequence was constantly making awkward remarks—intended as compliments—to the bishop and others.

Having distinguished himself in an unusual degree during a gathering of clergy at an afternoon tea a short while ago in the bishop's palace, he was taken to task for his failings by a senior curate, who was one of his companions on the way home.

"Look here," said Simms, the senior, decidedly, "you are a donkey. Why can't you keep quiet instead of making your asinine remarks? I am speaking to you now as a brother."

Loud laughter interrupted him at this point, and for the moment he did not see the joke.—[Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Before and After.

FATHER, don't men call themselves bachelors before they get married?"

"Yes, my boy."

"And what do they call themselves after, dad?"

"Hush! It isn't fit for little boys to know."—[London Tit-Bits.

Untruthful John.

"WHY, my dear," exclaimed the good friend on finding Mrs. Newwed in floods of tears, "what is the matter?"

The young wife wiped her eyes and tried to compose herself and be inhumanly calm.

"Well," she began, with folded hands, "you know John is away for a week."

"Yes, dear," helped the lady friend.

"Well, he writes to me regularly, and in his last letter he tells me he gets my photo out and kisses it every day."

"But that is nothing for you to cry about," exclaimed the good friend.

"Yes, it is," cried Mrs. Newwed, bursting into tears afresh, "because I took my picture out of his bag before he started ju-just for a jo-joke and put one of mo-mother's in its place."—[Kansas City Journal.

One Way.

PLEASE, Mister Jones, can I get off Tuesday?" said the young male employee, only more rapidly.

"Which of your relatives is dead?" inquired the boss.

"Not any, sir," replied the lad with a politeness which exists only in fiction.

"Which of your teeth are you going to have pulled?"

"Not any, sir," replied the lad, etc.

"Which of your sisters is getting married?"

"Not any, sir," etc.

"The fact is," continued the youth, "I would like to go to the ball game, and, my desire being genuine, I would not hazard any chances by trying to pull a rotten old excuse on a foxy business man. Thank you, sir."—[New York Press.

Cure for Hecklers.

R. WATERSON, one of the nine deportees from South Africa, speaking at Liverpool, introduced to the English platform a method of silencing an interrupter which was as novel as it was effective.

"There was once a meeting," he said, "addressed by a great speaker, and he was constantly interrupted, as I have been; but he turned on the interjector and gave him a rough passage."

"At the end of the meeting a young lady went to the speaker and said: 'I think you were rather hard on him.' 'Why,' said the speaker, 'he was embarrassing me and deserved the dressing-down I gave him.' 'Yes,' rejoined the lady, 'but you were very hard on him all the same. He is an idiot.'"

Mr. Waterson, needless to say, had a perfectly attentive audience for the rest of his oration.—[Tit-Bits.

Extremes.

GEORGE GROSSMITH, at a recent O. P. Club dinner, advised the Gaiety actresses who had married peers to be content with their husbands and satisfied with life. Nothing was so bad, George declared, but what it might be worse.

He said the bride of an impoverished peer looked up from a ladies' paper one evening and remarked bitterly:

"Here's a Park Lane magnate gives his wife a Riviera villa. Nothing like that happens to me."

Her husband, buried in the daily paper, replied:

"Well, my dear, here's a Whitechapel man gives his wife a black eye. Nothing like that ever happens to you, either."—[Pearson's Weekly.

The Anti.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, the eloquent and sincere anti-suffragist, said at a dinner in New York:

"I am convinced that, despite all this sex equality talk, woman in her heart still longs to look up to a man in reverence."

"A diplomat at a dinner in Washington was talking to the season's belle."

"You ravish all hearts," the diplomat said to her. "You make a fresh conquest every week."

"True," said the belle, and sighed. "True—and I'll give all my slaves for one master."—[New York Tribune.

Couldn't Find the Place.

A VERY small man—yet not a weakling—sat in a street car and was tightly wedged in from both sides.

There entered the car a woman, a small woman, upholstered in the car.

She took the strap in front of the small man and was hanging to it in the car.

The small man arose with a flourish, and touched her on the shoulder.

"Take my seat, madam," he said, with a bow and a smile.

"Oh, thank you very much," she said, and turned toward the seat.

Then smiling gently she looked at the small man and said:

"Where did you get up to?"

News.

Endless.

PROF. CHARLES W. HALL, a labor union on the ground of increasing wages they have initiative and from consultation in Boston a young lady who had edly to put Dr. Elliot in the

talked of the psychology of the president, on the one hand, and bage collector, say, on the other, by any means the same thing.

"The psychology of war," when Dr. Elliot ended her ment very wittily.

"Now," said he, "when you chology, I'll tell you what I log. When it is done he has split."—[Baltimore American.

Not the Right Spot.

A SONG with the title "The Heart" was sung by a young man, but the paper of the hands of the girl's father, a physician, who exclaimed:

"What wretched, unscientific this? Who ever heard of such a He wrote on the outside:

"Mistaken Diagnosis; no heart possible. Signs indicate ly to the lungs and diaphragm burgh Chronicle.

Living Better Now.

ONE morning at the breakfast table Francis heard one of the fault with something he was not "Well, upon my word," all "you children are getting to thing! So you think, Arnie, have jam and butter on the bread, do you? Well, when I was very glad to get dry land us, don't you, father?" quoted [Lippincott's.

Jim's Response.

BECAUSE of her own and Hatch felt she married when she "look up" with never for six months she was never to twit her husband's formity; then one day he got the better of her.

Jim listened quietly to the mate of himself, physical and "Ellen," he spoke at last, "you're my wife now, but I eyes, I'd 'a' looked better."

Around the Old Stone.

"EVER see any big you was young, but the clerk behind the counter "Sure, I did," chuckled seen some whoopie, I where th' snow was six feet Yesair."

"Oh, nonsense, Uncle sible. There never was a "It's true, I tell ya. "It couldn't have been. "Yes, 'twas. Six feet I guess I ought to know, I at th' time!"—[Cleveland

A Confusion

THE STORY IN IT.

WHEN I first came to El Chulo to take this job on the cyanide plant, Mary and I considered ourselves fortunate and assigned a quiet house on the edge of town where I could write undisturbed.

Like most Mexican houses, it had a front yard with a garden quite luxuriant with its passing to and fro of sandals-shod soldiers. Mary had begun with its passing to and fro of sandals-shod soldiers. Mary had begun with its passing to and fro of sandals-shod soldiers. Mary had begun with its passing to and fro of sandals-shod soldiers.

The orange trees and the sandalwood were scrawny, the roses anemic, the big alme residue dump, looming near, was prosaic and depressing and the place seemed to my mood most undesirable. The orange trees and the sandalwood were scrawny, the roses anemic, the big alme residue dump, looming near, was prosaic and depressing and the place seemed to my mood most undesirable.

"Where did you get up to?"

News.

Endless.

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Jim's Response.

Around the Old Stone.

Collection "D".

Collection "E".

Collection "F".

Collection "G".

Collection "H".

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Collection "T".

Collection "U".

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Collection "X".

Collection "Y".

Collection "Z".

Collection "A".

Collection "B".

Collection "C".

Los Angeles
Anecdotes Gathered
from Many Sources.

A Confusion of R's and Eyes. By Harold Playter.

THE STORY IN IT.

Didn't Find the Place.

VERY small man—not only small in stature, but lacking also in wit—sat in a street car until he was tightly wedged in from both sides. He entered the car a large, handsome man, upholstered to the windows, took the strap in front of the small man hanging to it in discomfort. The small man arose with a flourish of his arms and touched her on the arm. "Take my seat, madam," he said, bowing and smiling. "Oh, thank you very much," she said, and turned toward the seat. Then smiling genially she asked: "Where did you get up from?"—*Los Angeles News.*

Indiana.

PROF. CHARLES W. ELLIOT is a labor union on the ground that increasing wages they have reduced the happiness which comes from initiative and from emulation. At Boston a young lady attempted to put Dr. Elliot in the wrong. She asked the psychology of work, that work as understood by a president, on the one hand, and by a wage collector, say, on the other, means the same thing. "The psychology of work," she asked when Dr. Elliot ended her too witty. "Now," said he, "when you talk psychology, I'll tell you what I think psychology is like. It is like a man splitting. When it is done he has two splits."—*(Baltimore American.)*

Got the Right Spot.

A SONG with the title "There's a Heart" was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell in the hands of the girl's father, an unusual physician, who exclaimed: "What wretched, unscientific music! Who ever heard of such a song? He wrote on the outside: 'Mistaken diagnosis; no sign of heart possible. Signs relate about to the lungs and diaphragm.'—*(Pough Chronicle.)*

Living Better Now.

ONE morning at the breakfast table Francis heard one of the children fault with something he was told to do. "Well, upon my word," said he, "you children are getting too dainty about things! So you think, Arthur, you have jam and butter on the same bread, do you? Well, when I was young, was very glad to get dry bread to eat." "You have a much better time than I," don't you, father?" queried little Jim. —*(Lippincott's.)*

Jim's Response.

BECAUSE of her own good looks, Hatch felt she married better when she "took up" with Oscar. For six months she was faithful to him, never to twit her husband about his form; then one day her sharp got the better of her.

Jim listened quietly to his wife's mate of himself, physical and all. "Ellen," he spoke at last, in his own words, "you're my wife now, but if I had eyes, I'd 'a' looked fuder."—*(Judge.)*

Around the Old Stove.

"EVER see any big mouse?" "You was young, Uncle Cy, the clerk behind the counter." "Sure, I did," chuckled the old man, "seen some whoppers. I remember where th' snow was six feet above the Yessir."

"Oh, nonsense, Uncle Cy. There never was such a mouse." "It's true, I tell ya." "It couldn't have been."

"Yes, 'twas. Six feet above the guess I ought to know. I was there at th' time!"—*(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)*

I went to El Chulo to take a job on the cyanide plant, Mary considered ourselves fortunate in a quiet house on the edge of town where I could write undisturbed. It was a Mexican house, it has a garden quite luxuriant with its passing to and fro of soldiers, and the isolation has a peculiar literary value. One hot evening last I came home one hot evening last the place seemed to my mood most depressing. The orange trees and the roses were anemic, the garden was a dump, looming near the house, and the depressing and the I carried in my hand a package which I chuckled upon the seat. I took my seat. "John!" said my wife laconically. "There's a time in silence, then: 'You don't open it,' she asked. 'I don't want to know.' 'It be- labor unions on the ground that increasing wages they have reduced the happiness which comes from initiative and from emulation. At Boston a young lady attempted to put Dr. Elliot in the wrong. She asked the psychology of work, that work as understood by a president, on the one hand, and by a wage collector, say, on the other, means the same thing. 'The psychology of work,' she asked when Dr. Elliot ended her too witty. 'Now,' said he, 'when you talk psychology, I'll tell you what I think psychology is like. It is like a man splitting. When it is done he has two splits.'—*(Baltimore American.)*

I went into the bedroom and with our latest born, reseat- ing the babe on one arm. "I began presently with some 'speaking of realism, why not realism? You know realistic stories are better now. Why not try your hand at writing—say of your work on a character sketches from life? I love your work just as it is; it's full of high ideals, and your love is so perfect, but—well, you know I like to be preached to." "I finished a little story last night, dear, that I think is rather good. I'd like to have you type it today, if you can. I think Scribbleton's may take it. That editor seems to have discernment, though I never could understand—ah, well, it's a queer world, isn't it?" "It is," conceded my wife, "all but thee and me, dear. Yes, I'll get old Senora Alvares to watch the babies while I type it." All that day I thought of that story, and the more I thought of it the less complacent I grew. Was it not, after all, rather a mean revenge to take on the poor girl? Was her sense of humor adequate, or would it hurt her deeply?

It was with some trepidation that I entered my home that evening. The story, neatly typed and folded, was beside my dinner plate, but we both avoided mentioning it. The sensitiveness peculiar to temperaments like mine gave me an uneasy feeling of something impending, and I was glad that the dinner was tumultuous—the children being fretful with the heat. But later, when Susan was asleep, and Sally, in Mary's arms, made only spasmodic efforts to keep awake, it could be delayed no longer. "Well, what did you think of the story?" I asked.

Mary busied herself with the child as she answered: "Oh, I liked it, dear"—she spoke in the flatly matter-of-fact voice with which she always attacks my most precious and hardly-wrought periods—"It is a pretty little romance." "Romance?" I whispered weakly. She looked up manifestly puzzled. Then said I in measured tones: "Did you not recognize the characters?" Mary stared at me. A bright red spot appeared on each cheek and spread to her ears. As she rose and turned to put the

wonder to me that so many of the baby ministrations are left until evening, but I acquiesced. Having irrigated for an hour, I again started for my desk, but as I was tiptoeing past my wife's door she called: "John, won't you help me move the bureau?" The bureau has only two casters. It is moved twice a week and always awakens Susan to vociferous protest. "Speak to her, dear," begged my wife. So I quieted Susan with that mixture of tenderness and firmness which only father can administer. Then, at my wife's request, I opened the shutters, put out the cat, fed the dog, and fixed the electric fan. "Is there anything else?" I asked. "I don't think of anything now," she replied absently. So I entered my sanctum and composed myself to write. "John!"—the one syllable rose in crescendo making me upset the inkstand—"there's a scorpion on the wall right over the baby's bed. Please come and kill it—I'm so afraid I'll miss it."

I slew the insect, plugged the crack whence it had emerged, moved the baby's bed nearer to Susan's, re-adjusted the fan and returned to my room, with, perhaps, a shade of annoyance on my face. I had just seated myself when Mary opened my door. "Dear, you're not cross?" she asked, pushing my work aside and sitting down on my lap. "This heat and revolutionary turmoil make me so nervous, and I'm so frightened for the babies. You know Senora Valdez has a sister-in-law, whose friend's daughter's baby died of a scorpion sting several years ago. Oh," she yawned, "I've worked so hard today, and I'm so sleepy."

"Well, better go to bed," I suggested. "Then you're sure you forgive me? Oh, you haven't any ice water, have you? I'll get you a pitcher. And here are your pajamas—why, they haven't any buttons, have they? I'll sew some on right now. And won't you put your slippers on?"

When, at last, I had gently propelled my wife toward the door, and she had made her exit with such dignity as flapping kimono and bedroom slippers would allow, it was 10 o'clock. I had to get up at 6. Realism, indeed! A thought came to me, and I began to write in earnest. At breakfast I said to Mary: "I finished a little story last night, dear, that I think is rather good. I'd like to have you type it today, if you can. I think Scribbleton's may take it. That editor seems to have discernment, though I never could understand—ah, well, it's a queer world, isn't it?" "It is," conceded my wife, "all but thee and me, dear. Yes, I'll get old Senora Alvares to watch the babies while I type it." All that day I thought of that story, and the more I thought of it the less complacent I grew. Was it not, after all, rather a mean revenge to take on the poor girl? Was her sense of humor adequate, or would it hurt her deeply?

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babe in its bed, I fancied that her shoulders shook a little, and away down deep in my inner life I apprehended, with a sinking of my diaphragm, that my wife was laughing. She turned again and sank into a chair, her face convulsed. "My—dear—boy," she gasped, "did you mean that—for me?" My face was now red and, seeing it, Mary came quickly to my lap and forced my eyes to hers. Mary really has very fine eyes; there is a healing quality in their brown depths. "Let's go out for a walk, John," she said softly. "Wong will stay with the babies."

The air was heavy with the fragrance of the oleanders and orange blossoms. The lately risen moon cast long shadows, and gently toyed with reality in the oft-sung, time-honored way. The road now looked like a macadamized driveway where it curved away northeast into the shadow of the big slime dump. On a near-by hilltop the figure of a Federal sentry stood out against the sky. Mary pointed toward him. "Look, John, how quickly we forget big things in our petty worries and squabbles! Why, it was only a week ago that we had a battle here."

When we came to the foot of the dump a notion seized her to climb it, so we scrambled up its steep sides and peered over the dam that runs around its edge. The dump is nearly circular in form and a quarter of a mile across. Before us, looking south, and to our left, was a level floor of hard mud, caked and cracked; but to our right, between the outer and an inner dam, a quiet river of recently discharged slime, fifteen feet wide, gleamed in the moonlight, stretching away to a point beyond our house. "It looks like chocolate fudge," said Mary. "And there is enough cyanide in it to poison all of Diaz's army," I added.

A distant clatter interrupted us and, around a hill to the northeast, a number of horsemen appeared, coming rapidly toward us. "Get behind the dam," said I. "It's the detachment of Federals that left three days ago to scout for rebels."

They slowed up to cross the bridge over the dry stream in the shadow below us. Three of the horsemen, abreast, were a little to the rear of the others, and when these had reached the center of the bridge we could dimly see the central figure reach over with both hands and snatch something from the belt of the one nearest us. There was a shot, and the man on the far side toppled from his horse. More shots—now from the men in front—and the center horse went down just as its rider cleared himself. Again his revolver popped, and the now dismounting man nearest us stretched his length on the bridge. Then a shadow darted into and up the stream bed, which here followed the foot of the dump northeast, dodging in and out behind rocks and bushes. A dozen men started in pursuit. "We must get out of this, said I. 'He may climb the dump.' We started running across the dump toward the rear of our house, near which a plank bridged the soft mud. Mary was nearly across this plank when I clumsily slipped and plunged into four feet of sticky slime. I floundered toward the outer dam, but I was still several feet from it when we heard a shout. Looking around I saw a man climbing over the dam to the east. Another appeared—then half a dozen. A wild shot pinged over our heads. "Get over the dam," I yelled to Mary. "They'll hit you!"

But Mary, my wife, was running back across the plank. Reaching the hard mud she sped to meet the soldiers, her hair flying in the wind, her hands waving them back. Forgetting all her Spanish, she was crying: "Don't shoot him—he's my husband—you shan't hurt him!" She met them, turned and ran with them, gathering coherent Spanish the while, and by the time they had reached me the lieutenant at their head was convinced. A grinning soldier poked the butt of his rifle to me, and hauled me out. The young officer doffed his hat to Mary with all of the gallantry of his Spanish forbears, then turned to me.

"Senor, you are to be congratulated in your wife." "I believe you," I replied, putting about her waist a muddy arm. "I think your man would go that way," I added, pointing southeast. They were off. "He may have gone that way," I said to Mary, "but I hope he is circling the dump." We climbed down the dump, and dragged our muddy way toward the rear of our house. Rounding the corner of the high board fence, we found a man fumbling at our back gate with hands that were bound together. Seeing us he stooped for the revolver that lay at his feet, but I called to him that we were Americans. He was nearly exhausted from hunger and his long run. His pale, haggard face was streaked with dirt and sweat, and his wrists were raw and bleeding.

"Who are you?" I asked. "I am a Maderista," he replied. "I was slightly wounded. They caught me in the hills, and were bringing me in to shoot me with some others." I freed his hands and unbarred the gate. "Come in," I said, "we will hide you for a while."

A quick smile of appreciation lit up his boyish face, then he looked rather wistfully into Mary's eyes. "No, senor," he said slowly, "this war is not of the Americans. My presence would endanger your wife. I, too, have a wife, at home in Sinaloa. Adios, and thank you." He melted away into the shadows. "Poor devil," said I as I barred the gate, "they'll probably get him, but he stands more show in the open than he would here."

We stole in to our sleeping cherubs, who wotted not of war and its terrors. Wong was snoring on a cot by their door. Everything looked very commonplace to me—everything except Mary—Mary who had just saved my life. Our muddy clothes changed, she came and kissed me, but when I would have told her she broke away and pushed me toward the door. "Now, old man, you must go in and write while it is fresh in your mind. Picture those soldiers and the chase. Tell about that boy, fighting for his ideal of a free Mexico while his wife starves at home. Throw in local color. Romance! Why, we've had more romance in the last hour than—"

"Quien vive!" The shouted challenge came to us faintly but clearly from somewhere in the rear of the house. Then the defiant answer, swelling to a piercing scream: "Madero! Viva Madero!" There were half a dozen shots, then silence. "They've got him," I said. Mary's eyes filled with tears. "And tell about that, too, dear," she said. So I went to my desk. But it was a lifeless pencil that I took up. It seemed a paltry business, this writing. What sort of man was I to snugly sit and scribble while men were fighting and dying for a cause, and women with starry eyes—

But presently I wrote as Mary had bade me. I did the best I could, but when I had done it looked like cheap blood and thunder. Next morning, when I was up on the tanks trying to get some work out of the badly-frightened Mexicans—for six Maderistas had been shot at dawn and, as all were sympathizers, none knew when his turn might come—I chanced to look toward my house and saw a woman hastening—almost running toward the plant. It was Mary, and I ran anxiously down to meet her. But her flushed, eager face reassured me. Drawing me out of sight between two of the towering tanks, she put her hands on my shoulders. "I couldn't wait until you came home, old man; I just finished copying the story, and, dear, it's the truest, realest thing I ever read. It's wonderful, and I'm so proud of you."

There is no doubt about it, my wife has very fine eyes. Romance, realism, idealism—eyes? "Quien sabe?" I said as I kissed her.

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The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Branton.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes.

Illustrated Weekly.

"Home, S"

Garden Literature.

THE PROPER USE OF PLANTS CALLS FOR STUDY.

JUST at present, when the atmosphere is fairly charged with the spirit of beautification for 1915, there is urgent need of popular education through practical garden literature of an elementary character. True, all should be imbued with a love of fine landscapes and fine plants, but we should first know how to produce them once the plants come into our possession.

The proper use of plants requires some study and some judgment. How to grow them well is a lighter task, mentally, but a far heavier one physically. The first necessity is a deeply-stirred soil. After more than a quarter century's practical work, study, experiment, etc., in the local field, the writer is more than ever convinced that nearly all stir the soil too superficially and that none stir it too deeply or too thoroughly. It may, however, be stirred too often, more especially by deep upturnings during hot summer weather, whereby the life of the soil is fairly burned out, or up. Garden soil needs moving in the rainy season. Turn up deeply to aerate and freshen, in clods. Then pulverize and level, leaving it for rains to settle. During winter this profitable play or pastime may be indulged in freely. The last toying should consist of such juggling after a liberal application of well-rotted stable manure that the latter is thoroughly incorporated with the soil; not merely mixed therewith. A soil so prepared will grow almost any plant or class of plants up to your greatest expectancy of results.

When we come to cultural directions the catalogues of the best and largest plant dealers are really a wonder and every garden owner should have several of the better type. Learn to sharply distinguish regarding these. Don't choose by covers, no matter how highly colored. Look for good work and originality in both text and material. Those who take pride in putting out a fine catalogue use good paper, good illustrations from photographs taken especially for the work; the matter is well-written, snappy of originality and is free from typographic and other errors. Southern California excels in this class of catalogue, and they are dependable guides which every home gardener should freely use. The writer has personally experted and proof-read several of these, but there are others, equally good in every respect, that he would as highly recommend; and many are less technical than those first noted.

In journalistic garden literature depend entirely on that found in local papers written by local writers of recognized practical experience and education along lines horticultural. Do not rely on eastern or foreign writers for specific information except on fundamental points. The details or minutiae must be presented by one who has had an extensive experience in the local field. The same rules should apply to books on gardening, of which we have a decided dearth, and we may perhaps suffer for lack of these for many years to come. The Southern California field is a limited one and would require but a correspondingly small circulation. Such books might not be



A RECORD OF PASSING.

published at a loss, but could hardly prove an alluring investment to either author or publisher. Leading daily, weekly, and monthly publications all contain garden departments that may be relied upon. In addition to these we have two garden magazines of unquestioned value: The Pacific Garden, Pasadena, at \$1 a year, and the California Garden, San Diego, at 50 cents a year. Neither is published for profit or at a profit, but by horticultural organizations worthy of far better support. Subscribe for both, and contribute to the general upbuild of a noble cause—the beautification of Southern California everywhere, in both private and public places. Those wishing more technical and comprehensive plant literature should purchase a horticultural cyclopedia, though the cost of such works is too high for the average home gardener, and usually somewhat beyond his real needs.

A Record of Passing.

WE WISH hereby to make a record of the passing of two large Araucaria excelsa, or Norfolk Island pines, formerly growing in gardens along Pasadena avenue

near Avenue 28, and to issue a warning against the too extensive planting of these tropical conifers. Once before we presented a view of the trees illustrated on this page, a closer view, and made the prediction that they could not recuperate after the damage suffered resulting from the unusually cold night of January 6, 1913. Last week the trees were removed—landmarks of more than a quarter century's standing. Only in the warmest local sections should these trees be planted, and then but sparingly. When young, the Norfolk Island pine is a beautiful tree, and a few grow to an attractive, stately old age and dimensions. Our arid summers are too exacting for trees from humid atmosphere and few of them are sufficiently compact in habit of growth or luxuriant in foliage to merit general planting. They become, with advancing years, almost artificial in appearance, so extremely conventional and ungraceful are they in habit. Added to this, the owner usually robs them of their chiefest charm by cutting away the lower branches for several feet above the soil, without which base and support no conifer excites the admiration of lovers of the beautiful in nature. The trees illustrated were about two feet in diameter near the base and sixty or more feet high.

Beautiful School Grounds.

THE "Committee on Beautifying Los Angeles County" for 1915 in particular and for all time generally, is offering \$7000 in cash prizes for the most beautiful school-houses and grounds. This sum is divided into ten series of prizes for ten distinct classes, allotted as follows: First prize, \$400; second, \$200; third, \$100.

The chairman of this committee is R. L. Blaby, but he has appointed a sub-committee of five to take charge of the school work,

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If you use Mrs. Nettie Harrison's 4-day Hair Color, a safe and sure remedy. And not only is it cleanly but it is simple in application—can be applied in the privacy of your home. Contains no lead, sulphur or other ingredients harmful to the head or hair. The most certain and satisfactory remedy for the purpose. Over 20 years on the market and used successfully by thousands. \$1 at druggists. Sample and booklet free on request. Write for them today. Address: **MRS. NETTIE HARRISON CO., San Francisco**

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3 months treatment
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LITTLE PERSONAL CARES.

The Hands Plump.

Soak them each night in warm sweet oil or afterward drawing gloves over hands and wearing them to bed. Can be used for several nights in succession. Soap holes out of the backs of hands and finger tips of the gloves, after having been thoroughly rubbed makes them soft and white. Rub off.

Save Insect Bites.

Insect bites occur the immediate application of a little ammonia often prevents swelling and inflammation. It is a good idea to keep a bottle of oil of eucalyptus in the house, as it has a decided effect on the smell, and will promptly remove the odor. A little of the oil should be put on the pillow case.

LAUNDRY MATTERS.

Ironing-Board Cover.

For the home ironer a capital idea is to make covers of some cheap material, of double thickness, to fit over the ironing board. They should be at one end, so as to slip easily off, and buttonholes to keep it taut. Covers will be found an immense boon, as they can be washed and will last a long time. They should always be kept scrupulously clean and free from dirt.

Stain From Tablecloth.

Tablecloth has become stained by tea or coffee, it should be removed as soon as possible, and the stained portion placed in lukewarm water. It should then be laid flat on a deal or other unpolished surface, the stains gone over with a piece of sponge or glycerine. If finally washed in a very lather the damp part may be laid flat on a deal or other unpolished surface, the stains gone over with a piece of sponge or glycerine. If finally washed in a very lather the damp part may be laid flat on a deal or other unpolished surface, the stains gone over with a piece of sponge or glycerine.

THE FAMILY LARDER.

Produce.

Washington Post:] This hint was given by a grocer, and will be useful to all who buy lemons, oranges, grape fruit, and other fruit in large quantities. Each piece of fruit with a soft piece of flannel which absorbs moisture. Wrap each piece carefully in paper such as confectioners use—paper, which is too stiff. Place the fruit gently and loosely in a basket, put the receptacle in a cool dry place and the contents will keep several weeks.

Tea for Cheese.

Wrap in a cloth previously soaked in vinegar and water will keep for a considerably longer time than if the cheese is in the ordinary way. The cheese should be kept wrapped round one end, and the latter re-steeped in water from time to time.

CLEANSING PROBLEMS.

Stain Removal.

News:] To remove white stains from furniture moisten a piece of flannel with kerosene and rub the stain off. If the stains are of long standing it may require some coaxing, but perseverance will remove the object. For natural woodwork dust thoroughly with a flannel out of hot water (no soap). Mix two parts of denatured alcohol or turpentine with one part of oil in a bowl, moisten a clean cloth with this, go all over the wood surface, and dry flannel and you will have a fine surface. For old-fashioned inside shutters, wash first, then treated

COURT PARAGRAPH.
PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.
SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl, as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper, who asks \$17,000 damages for injuries sustained when Elden Alley, a motor-

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SWEET PEAS
Crimson Spoons,
Frank Dolby.

COLLECTION "E"
PHLOX (Drammell)
Large flowering Phlox,
Petals Hybrid.

COLLECTION "F"
KINRIA (Double)
Crimson

The Devastating Gapeworm Disease.

By Michael K. Boyer.

Insignificant Worm.

IN THE THROATS OF CHICKS IT HAS CAUSED VAST LOSSES.

[The gapeworm has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to poultry raisers. Strange to say, it does not seem to thrive in dry, sandy soil sections, but works ravages in heavy soil localities.

Its history has been a puzzle to poultrymen, but scientific experiments have resulted in the discovery of effective treatments as briefly described herewith.

Single Comb Black Minorcas are the subject of the illustration this week.]

THE gapeworm is seldom, if ever, troublesome in a sandy-soil country. I have kept poultry in South Jersey for twenty-seven years, and in all that time never heard of a gapeworm existing in this locality, a fact that convinces me that it thrives only in heavy-soil sections of the country.

This affliction shows itself, generally, in chicks between the ages of six to eight weeks, and never after the bird is four months old. It is due to small, thread-like worms in the windpipe. The symptoms are gasping, with the mouth wide open. Sometimes the chick, in its strangling, runs backward, sneezes, has great difficulty in swallowing, becomes emaciated, and finally dies.

It is claimed that the disease was discovered about 1799 by a Dr. Wiesenenthal, at Baltimore, Md., when it particularly afflicted turkeys. In 1806 to 1809 it became epidemic in England among chickens. For thirty or more years the disease has been very prevalent in England, where half a million chickens are destroyed annually. France, too, suffers serious loss each year, where the disease has existed for fully fifty years.

The name is derived from the prominent symptoms, viz.: gaping. This gaping has led some to believe that the trouble exists even with grown fowls, but that is a mistake. Fowls gape from other causes, such as disturbances of the digestive organs.

Found in Windpipes.

A post-mortem will find the gapeworms adhering to the windpipe. They are small, round, red worms, usually attached to each other and to the membrane in pairs (male and female,) having the appearance of a double-headed worm. The male is about one-fifth of an inch long, while the female will measure half inch.

In 1855 Dr. H. D. Walker of the United States Agricultural Department, discovered that if the newly-hatched embryos were introduced into a chick, in eight days there were to be found in the windpipe full-grown worms. The eggs require a temperature above freezing, as they are killed at 30 degrees.

This disease is peculiar to warm and damp weather, usually doing its most deadly work in May. Wet weather hastens the ravages of this disease. It is more or less prevalent in heavy soils which is evidently conclusive evidence that the disease owes its origin to a polluted soil.

In 1905 Dr. E. Gardner, who spent several years in a close study of the gape question, reported that it first occurred to him that young chickens did not get the gapes under certain conditions, and others did under different conditions.

He found that the common earthworm was a prime factor in the condition manifest. He noticed that chicks when let out early in the morning picked up the worms and became affected, and those that gathered their worms from the manure pile became more so.

Results of Experiments.

Arrangements were made for a series of experiments, with the following results:

In the first trial he arranged seventy-five chickens in three groups of twenty-five each, feeding the first lot no worms, second lot worms washed, and third lot worms with dirt on fresh from the soil and manure pile, with this result:

Experiment No. 1.—Group 1, twenty-five chickens, fed on worms, and kept where they could not get any. None affected.

Group 2, twenty-five chickens, fed worms washed clean. Three chickens affected.

Group 3, twenty-five chickens, fed worms from the soil, not washed. Seventeen chickens affected.

Experiment No. 2.—Group 1, fed no worms. None affected.

Group 2, fed worms washed clean. Two affected.

Group 3, fed worms from rotten dunghills. Twenty-two affected.

Experiment No. 3.—Group 1, fed no worms. None affected.

Group 2, fed worms from new manure. Fourteen affected.

These chickens were under a test of twenty-one days' duration. Those that became affected developed the condition within four days after eating the unwashed worms, and within six days after eating the washed worms.

This would indicate that there is a certain amount of slime on the worm's body, and this contains parasites common to the worm. In the act of the chicken swallowing, certain portions work down the windpipe, making their home there.

Test With Fifty Chickens.

Another experiment made by Dr. Gardner was with fifty chickens he had in a special run. These were fed for nineteen days with one pound and seven ounces of worms, washed clean, and thoroughly sterilized in a bichloride of mercury (1 in 1000 and 2 in 1000) solution, with the result of no gapes. So the gapeworm germ must be on the outer coat of the worm and not inside it.

Now from the fact that earthworms live and thrive in South Jersey, and also the fact that chicks in that locality are not afflicted with the gapes, one might be led to the conclusion that the sandy soil acts as a cleanser of the body of the earthworm, acting on the same principle as did Dr. Gardner's washed worms. There is no doubt about the earthworm being the factor, and neither can it

be disputed that polluted soil coats the worm with filth.

Time and again I experimented by feeding earthworms to my chicks in South Jersey, but was unable to produce a single case of gapes. I can assign no other reason than that the germ of this disease is gathered and carried by the earthworm, and that, owing to the clean soil of a sandy country, the filth does not adhere to the worm as is the case in a heavy-soil section.

Even in a heavy soil not all of it is infected. I have known sections on a farm where trials demonstrated that chicks may be kept and be practically free from gapes, while in soil on other parts of the farm gapes appeared as sure as the month of May came around.

Contagion Theory.

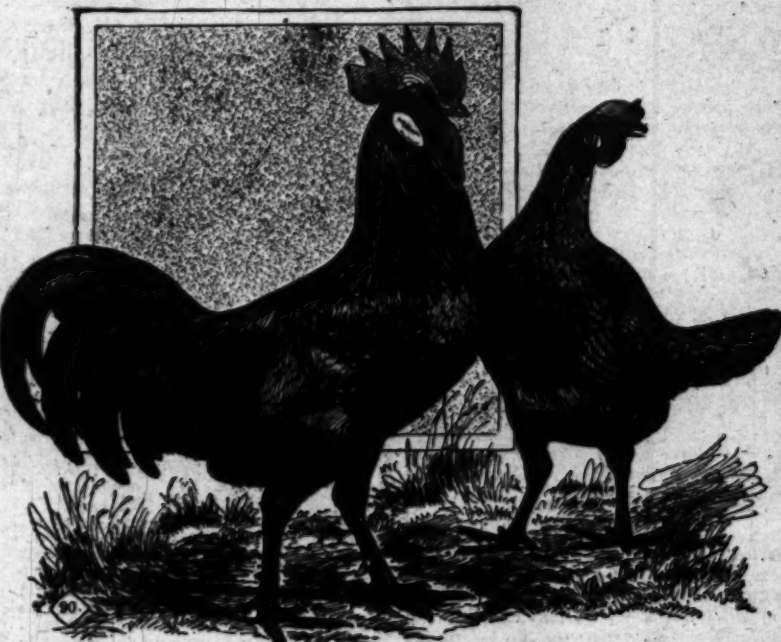
Robinson has a theory that gapeworms are communicated to fowls from infected fowls, and also from infected soil; that contagion between fowls is by eating the worms or their eggs that have been coughed up or evacuated by infected fowls, and that the contagion from infected soil comes through eating earthworms. Also that the earthworms in infected soil harbor gapeworms at all seasons of the year.

Infected areas are sometimes small, only a few yards in length and breadth, says Mr. Robinson, and if there are only a few of them on the premises and they can be definitely located and bounded, and the fowls kept from them, both fowls and chicks may safely be given the run of the rest of the place.

A good preventive of gapes is to keep a small piece of gum camphor or asafoetida in the drinking water.

An excellent remedy is a piece of gum camphor, about the size of a grain of wheat, forced down the throat of the afflicted chick.

Single Comb Black Minorcas.



Minorcas are one of the great egg-laying breeds. They are larger than the Leghorns, the males weighing from 7½ to 9 pounds and the females from 6½ to 7½ pounds.

They are supposed to have originated in Spain, or, according to some authorities, in the Island of Minorca, off the coast of Spain. The Minorcas have been brought to their highest perfection in England from where they were imported to America in 1878.

Their foraging habits make them adaptable to raise in large numbers provided plenty of foraging ground is available. Though great layers, the hens are not setters or good mothers, and other hens or artificial methods must be used for these purposes. The youngsters develop rapidly.

The hens lay the largest white eggs of any breed. They are especially popular with the smaller back-yard fancier and

those who want a large number of eggs for their home table from the finest possible hens. Their glossy, green-black plumage is very attractive, and as dirt and grime do not show on such colored feathers, they can be kept in small places and not become an eyesore on account of soiled plumage.

The males should have a large, heavy, evenly serrated comb; full, round, smooth wattles, and a large, white, almond-shaped ear lobe. The plumage should be a beautiful deep black, illuminated with beetle-green sheen. Their legs are dark in color and heavy of bone. The body is long and carried at an angle only slightly higher than the horizontal.

The description of the female agrees generally with that of the male excepting the comb. This should be thin and smooth and evenly serrated, with five or six points. It folds both ways on the head and hangs down on one side of the face.

It may be necessary to repeat the treatment for several days.

The old method of extracting the worm with a horse-hair loop is not altogether safe and dangerous and cruel, often killing the chick in a worse condition than when it was taken.

[Copyright, 1914, by Eugene Schlotter.]

Scratching.



[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] Being placed in cold storage in the North and West to keep the country during the shortage and to think it would pay every farmer to put down eggs for the domestic home use, and if you do not have a market you should put down a few. There are many ways of doing this. Think water glass is the best and you can write to dealers in poultry to get the preparation and make a year.

In Denmark they pick their eggs and store large quantities. I have seen by Prof. Brooks, who was given a commission for the study of the process. This experiment will cost much, and you might find a profit down some May eggs and even some June eggs and be ready a little later to market. The egg and market then will see an improvement on the side of your ledger.

[New York Sun:] Every one should have some distinguishing mark for their future reference. It is a small toe punch you can engrave easily, and by recording the place you have made a hole in the web you make the shell of the eggs can be of great value to you and in the disposing of birds that otherwise do not sell conscientiously.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] The indulgence his son's fancy and indulgence to keep and breed the pet is a better way of encouraging a better

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of observation and regularity can be
than to give him a small loft of pig-
and stocking is very small com-
and benefits the boy will receive.
true father in the country ought to en-
for if the fancy is to live and grow the
must be brought into the fold.
have a helping hand every time
the boys a opportunity to do so.
Philadelphia Record:] Nearly everybody
keep a few chickens profitably and
would be pleasure in it for all who
a fondness for birds and other animal
if the work is done properly. The usual
is that chickens are too much trouble.
they are when kept the way most
keep them on town lots. The fault
lies with the methods of the
instead of with the chickens.
York Press:] So long as it is pos-
for any family, in town or country, to
one or two dozen chickens in the back
with little or no expense for feed or
it is no more possible for any person,
or combination to corner the
supply than it would be to corner the
supply so long as there is flour for sale
market and housewives willing and
willing to turn it into bread. With the
high prices for feed there is little
profit in eggs at 30 cents a dozen, ex-
case of the back-yard flock, fed prin-
cipally from table and kitchen scraps. Here
all profit, and it is surprising that
people do not put in a few hens in-
stead of consuming an ancient product and
about the price.
American:] An economical
which furnishes variety and provides
nutrients in proper portion can be
ready for feeding for from \$1.60 to \$2
pounds. Such a ration will cost
\$1.50 to \$1.60 per bird per year when
continuously for egg production. The
and practice of feeding the laying
is one of the determining factors in
winter egg production. Plenty
of straw in the dry mash, an abundance
which is induced by compelling
to work for what they get, and
quantities of green succulent food ma-
terial are the three primary features which
deserve careful consideration.
Washington Star:] The ash or mineral
essential in the case of the growing
to form the skeleton or framework
body, and in the case of the laying
make the shell of the eggs can best
be obtained in the form of wheat bran, bone
meal and shell. To the laying hen shell
is the cheapest and best source.
principal nutrients, protein, carbo-
hydrate and fat, are the important ones to
consider when purchasing feeds. Protein,
due to its scarcity and high price, is usu-
ally the determining factor, and hence the
of the purchased material can best
be determined by the weight of the digest-
ible which it contains.
New York Sun:] In certain sections of
country, where markets are satisfac-
tional raising is a popular side line.
who are interested in this branch of
keeping claim that it possesses cer-
tain advantages over the growing of chick-
ens. That pigeons may be successfully
reared for indefinite periods in very
quarters. That absence from home
entire day does not prevent one
from attending to the hopper method
may be used exclusively, and
birds attend to all the details of
feeding and rearing their young. Further,
pigeons are less objectionable than
the neighbors.
New York Sun:] It is not wise to use for
purposes hens which have been
reared for a considerable period of
time. Such hens are very likely to be in a
state of vitality owing to the
they have been under, and their
will seldom be up to the necessary
of vigor. Anything which ad-
versely affects the vigor of the mother has
a bad effect on her young. This
why many careful poultrymen se-
lect breeding hens in the fall and
keep them on limited rations during the
winter so that they shall not begin
laying before the eggs are needed
in the spring.
American:] The world-con-
queror often feels that existing
conditions lack in some respect and
his career begins to build a breed
of his own. Usually this is a mis-
take, for the realization of which comes only
after a waste of much valuable time,
and a better have been spent in the
rearing of some good fowl whose gen-

COURT PARAGRAPHS.
PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.
SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl,
as proprietor of the Tribune and the
Express, was made defendant yester-
day in a suit filed by Simon Halper.
Chicago and North Western Ry.
Lv. Los Angeles 1:30 p.m.;
ar. Chicago 11:30 a.m. third day.
Other Splendid Trains
Lv. Los Angeles daily at 5:00
p.m., 8:00 p.m. and 10:15 p.m.
via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a.m.
via Union Pacific.

COLLECTION "D"
SWEET PEAR.

COLLECTION "E"
PHLOX (Dumondii).

COLLECTION "F"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "G"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "H"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "I"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "J"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "K"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "L"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "M"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "N"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "O"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "P"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "Q"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "R"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "S"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "T"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "U"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "V"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "W"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "X"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "Y"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

COLLECTION "Z"
HEDERA (Globe Plant).

This Human Body of Ours.

By C. L. McCleery, A. B., O. D., N. D.

Plain Truths and Simple.

Typhoid Fever Elimination.

THE use of anti-typhoid vaccine in the army is claimed to have practically eradicated typhoid fever during the past year, as only three cases of the fever are reported among the 90,000 men. This vaccination began in 1909, during which year seventy cases of the disease were reported. The change from seventy to three is claimed as a victory for the use of anti-typhoid vaccine. Maj. Russell of the Army Medical Corps makes out an apparently good case for the vaccine by showing that according to the 1906 census, which gave the average typhoid death rate as 46.5 per hundred thousand population, there should have been approximately 450 cases in the army at its present strength.

One thing must be considered in connection with this question of eliminating typhoid, that is the improved sanitary conditions that have been maintained in the various army camps. We have had no war to disturb the normal conditions of the army, although several large camps have been maintained in different localities, particularly along the Mexican border, and there is, therefore, slight excuse for bad sanitary conditions as there would be during active army life, or during actual war. The men in the army are kept in good exercise and therefore in good health, a condition which is helped by the care given to the quality of the rations served to the men. There has thus been small excuse for any outbreak of fever of any kind, particularly typhoid, which is generally traced to human excreta. Men in good general health, whose bowels are in normal condition, present small chance for the lodgment of typhoid germs. In fact, it has long been recognized that about the best preventive is for every person to keep his bowels open. In times of the scourge, those who have paid particular attention to their bowels have passed through without any evidence of the fever.

It is an important consideration whether the use of the serum is not calculated to affect future health conditions, particularly tuberculosis. Maj. Russell denies that there has been any evidence of increased tuberculous conditions among the men in the army, in fact, he claims that the case rate for tuberculosis of all kinds shows a decrease from 4.51 per thousand for the decennial period ending 1911, to 3.49 for the year 1912, a decrease of 22 per cent. In a tabulated statement showing all forms of tuberculosis occurring in the army for each year from 1908 to 1912 he shows a reduction from 4.39 in 1908 to 3.49 in 1912, a diminution of 20 per cent., but qualifies the statement by giving credit to the improved sanitation and to the care used in the physical examination of recruits.

With the care taken in the examination of recruits, there is little reason for any tuberculosis in the army. All the men live an outdoor life, are provided with the best food obtainable, and compelled to take a good amount of exercise. It is true that inherited tendencies may not appear in the examination of a recruit, and the men have social opportunities outside of their camps or barracks, and do thereby contract disease. Under such circumstances the time during which the typhoid vaccine has been used is too short to say definitely that the injection of the serum has not been deleterious. Vaccination for smallpox is claimed to have no other effect than to render a person immune to smallpox, but many a person has become diseased because of it, and though a half century has passed, frequent instances of such result occur.

The human body has a tremendous resistive power, or the race of men would long since have disappeared from the earth as a result of the amount of foreign material that has been injected into the circulation directly or through the stomach under the name of "medicine."

No Typhoid in China.

Dr. A. Gillette Baker of Philadelphia, who has spent fourteen years in China, says the Chinese are the healthiest people in the world. In an address before the Kensington branch of the Medical Society of Philadelphia, recently, he said there was practically no typhoid fever in the country because the principal drink is tea and the germs are all killed by the boiling, while all water is also boiled before drinking. Tuberculosis is also

avoided, he said, by the Chinese custom of sleeping practically in the open air or in grass houses, and other diseases of civilization have been avoided by the frugal fare and the flowing clothing worn by the people. "Their regular habits and excellent understanding of the rules of living and sanitation," he said, "make them almost a disease-proof race, in spite of their custom of swarming like flies in the big cities of the Orient. Chinese doctors use common sense. Long before Europeans and Americans discovered it, they knew the uselessness of drugs and the healthful qualities of fresh air and proper diet."

According to Dr. Baker, China has fourteen medical colleges, all of which are successful. Some lessons might be taken from the Chinese, and we might learn how to avoid disease without injecting filthy serums into the human system for the elimination of typhoid and other diseases.

Operations for Appendicitis.

Advanced methods of diagnosis are likely to reduce the number of operations for appendicitis as compared with the past few years. Too often it has seemed as if every time a person has a severe pain in the right lower abdomen the doctors would call it appendicitis and rush him to the hospital for an operation. Sometimes these operations were necessary, and other times not. To the credit of the medical profession, sometimes no operation was performed when the appendix was found in a healthy condition. In other instances, the appendix was removed as a "precaution" lest the organ later become diseased. This disposition to call every pain in the right lower abdomen appendicitis has sometimes led to funny results, especially when the sick individual already had his appendix removed. The doctor then had to dig up some other excuse for the pain, to his confusion.

By the improved use of the X-ray it is now possible to show positively what processes, both normal and abnormal, are going on in the abdominal cavity, with the result that more has become known regarding the duties performed by the appendix, and whether it was diseased or not, or contained some foreign substances that had lodged there in their passage through the bowel. The result will be a less number of operations for appendicitis in the future than in the past. This means a loss of revenue to the surgeons, but more comfort to the people.

As regards the purpose of the appendix, Dr. Perrier of Paris asserts his belief, based on a number of experiments, that the organ secretes a fluid which stimulates the peristaltic action of the intestines necessary for the elimination of the waste products. This is more in accord with the belief of the people that the human body, when created, was made perfect in all its parts.

Mr. Ford's Experiment.

Something besides high wages is necessary for civilization, and Henry Ford, the exponent of high wages, is already learning this fact. Nevertheless he is to be commended for the position he has taken regarding his employees, and if he keeps at it he will work a reformation in the physical as well as the financial condition of his workmen. He has found that the unmarried men "herd in deplorable surroundings, sleep in shifts, and never bathe." Some of the married men keep ducks in their bathtubs, while others subdivide the rooms and sublet spaces to sleepers and mealters for whom the wives act as chambermaids and cooks. Of course these employees have not had many social advantages in the past, but have been employed because they were good workmen and for nothing else. They, however, under Mr. Ford's scheme, receive \$5 and upward per day. In his process of civilization he will have to employ some missionaries to tell his workmen how to live and encourage them to spend enough of their wages for the proper and reasonable comforts of life.

The future of Mr. Ford's experiment will be watched with interest as the difficulties encountered by Mr. Pullman in his ideal city are not forgotten. It is hard work to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

Making the Oyster Safe.

The discredit that has been thrown upon

the oyster as a food because of the belief that it carried disease germs has been partly dispelled by Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service. The oyster grows in tidal waters where the rivers bring down mineral and organic wealth, and where are found the minute organisms which serve the oyster as food. This is the region where land and sea meet, and where sedimentation of suspended solids, including sewage, if it be present, is greatest. The oysters obtain their food by sucking in water in large quantities from which is strained, in their gill, everything in suspension. If disease germs be present, they, too, are drawn in by the oyster. These facts seem to be settled. At the same time Dr. Cummings does not believe that the oyster is responsible for all that has been laid to it, but there have been many disease germs attached to it in the handling and shipment after it has been taken from the water. Nevertheless the Public Health Service is preparing a campaign which is expected to put the oyster back into full favor as a valuable food product. Under the authorization of an act of Congress a systematic study is to be made of the more important industrial wastes, of their effect upon navigable waters and of remedial measures. This investigation will begin with the tidal waters of Maryland and Virginia in which oysters grow, and it will be determined what beds are safe, which are dangerous, and what means can be taken to remedy any dangerous conditions.

Meantime, all oysters shipped from the East must be taken on faith, as in the past. Notwithstanding the cry that has been raised against them, they are undoubtedly as safe a food as a large proportion of the fish that come into the Los Angeles market. Many fish are scavengers, but the disease germs they swallow are largely, if not wholly, digested and thus rendered innocuous.

Now It Is Powdered Milk.

Milk from Normandy in powdered form is to be shipped to New York, and if to that city it will undoubtedly soon reach other parts of the country, the same as Chinese eggs, a new import, which are already being sold in eastern cities as well as here on the Pacific Coast. The powdered milk is described as having nothing removed except the water, and is also sterilized during the process. Put the water back and cream will rise on it, and it can be kept without ice for several months. The new tariff admits milk free.

The Slender Thread of Life.

How slender is the thread of life, how narrow the distance between sanity and insanity, is daily brought to attention by the number of violent deaths. A sudden fall, a nervous shock, sudden disappointment, overjoy at meeting friends, and the cord is broken. The suicide of C. W. Post last week, was such an unexpected event. Years of his life had been devoted to the promotion of good living, the use of pure foods, the result of his own health condition in the past. In an unexpected moment his reason was overbalanced, and the thread of life was severed.

Right Living and Health.

A young animal can jump a fence, but ten years later it will tumble over a cobblestone, because of the hard grinding work that has been put upon it. So with men. The exuberance of youth is lost with the ceaseless toil and the fatigue poisons that destroy their tissues. Crooked joints, bent backs, slow-moving limbs, tell the outward story. The mental story of the crooked and worn condition only comes in evidence as events reveal it.

In Seashore's "Psychology in Daily Life" ten rules are given, the observance of which will enable the machine to be worked without heating the bearings. The first is, "Know thyself;" second, Learn self-control; third, Follow the golden mean; fourth, Cultivate repose; fifth, Be buoyant; sixth, Plan to conserve your energies; seventh, Be objective minded; eighth, Play, without which there can be no healthy mental development or realization of life; ninth, Be generous; tenth, Have ideals. These are all good rules, and if observed would enable a

person to realize his capacity and himself to his task without undue strain. It will be noted that he needs the benefit of keeping good mental and physical health, and living for the benefit of the world through doing right for the love of it.

Legal Surgery.

Where is the legal limit of the right to kill? Seven men were killed at the County Hospital under administration of a most unusual narcotic poison as a means of terminating the matter was placed in the hands of the authorities. From Michigan the story of the death of a man by a knife in an endeavor to remove a brain tendency by removing a portion of the brain. Twice he was operated upon by a surgeon under instructions of a judge, but he never revived from one.

Modern surgical science places as the chess player moves the pieces on the board, and the people are made no objection to such human murder or to the making of organs, are termed "successful operations," legalized methods, and in the end that have been thrown upon the rights in the interest of a certain medical scientists. Let the people taboo.

A Cinematograph Eye.

According to the London cinematographist, a special disease generated by the flicker and the rapid change of the pictured scene. The picture shows are producing very rapidly, a fact that has been to the editor of the "Times" the practice of his profession for a long time. Relief in some cases is given by rightly-fitted glasses, in others by the picture shows, and, in some instances, the bill has to be put to rest.

Segregating the Weak-minded.

A cure for the breeding of children is the segregating of the minded and imbecile, according to C. Davenport in the Independent. A thing should be attempted, the segregating of the weak-minded. A selection had been made of the rest of the community, and the married or propagate that the selection is shown by the influence from the Independent: "When the strong-minded are weak-minded all the children are provided the strong parent has no more relatives. But when the appearing children carry the mixed origin as themselves, the new crops out again in the children. Now this presents a dilemma, may result in the cells for many generations when marriage with the weak-minded. The last sentence contains a nutshell. Who should be segregated? The weak-minded, or the absolute imbecile?"

The Knock-out Blow.

An interesting study of the knock-out blow on the chin by Dr. Soames of Paris is a new theory that has been advanced by specialists in surgery. Babinaki, and of many others, also boxers. The new theory is given of late, is the more rephrased because of its extreme simplicity of the chin set up in motion through the middle of the placing of the body that the head of the crooked and worn condition only comes in evidence as events reveal it. Dr. Soames believes that the case; only a blow on the head that disease could be cured, which is caused by some later

and manifests itself in noises, nausea and dizziness. It is a trouble of the semi-circular canals.

When the lower jaw is struck on its point, especially with an uppercut, the condyle, at the upper inner end of the bone, is driven forcibly upward into the glenoid cavity of the skull, above and behind which is the delicate labyrinth of the inner ear. The jawbone strikes hard upon the thin plate of bone that supports these sensitive organs and gives a shock to the condyle. The one on which it is struck, producing dizziness, nausea and momentary paralysis. This, according to Dr. Soames, explains why a sideways blow on the jaw is more effective as a knockout than a blow delivered directly upon the point of the chin. For the shock of a sideways blow is in one glenoid cavity, that on the chin is in two, the one on which it is struck, and the shock of a blow in the center is divided between the cavities on the two sides. The former is therefore more severe than the latter and more effective as a knockout blow.

The blow on the chin be not too hard it causes only a fleeting obfuscation of the senses, a vague dizziness accompanied by ringing or ringing in the ears. Complete loss of consciousness is rare, but the sensation and the blurring of the vision are almost constant. The fighter is conscious while the referee is counting, but is so paralyzed by the blow that he is unable to move before the fatal blow.

A heavy blow upon the pit of the stomach is more dangerous than upon the chin, as it seriously injures the victim, and may kill him. A light tap at that point is enough to double up a person unaccustomed to boxing. How vulnerable a spot it is tested by stretching a frog out flat on the table and giving it a blow with the finger in the pit of the stomach. This will generally kill the frog.

The reason for this peculiar sensitiveness of the blow acts upon a great and important network of nerves, called the solar plexus. This is situated behind the stomach. It is really a vast tangle of the sympathetic system, which on one hand are connected with nerves from and to the brain, and on the other branches to all the vital organs in the upper part of the abdomen. A blow paralyzes this mass of nerves and cuts the central nervous system out of contact. This paralysis may stop the matter long enough to cause death.

Digestion.

Stomach that has never been abused by eating large amounts of improper food will usually take care of all natural food such as fruits, grains and vegetables. But that puts too heavy a burden on the stomach, as nourishment of the body, as nourishment of the stomach and if the action of the stomach is broken down, the food in an undigested condition is passed along into the intestines and finally ejected from the body. The absorption of the health of the food occurs in the small intestine, but the preparation of the food is performed by the stomach else the food cannot act upon it. Food is more easily acted upon when it has been diluted and mild by water before it enters the stomach. Some fruits, like strawberries, will dilute themselves because of the strength of their juice, but if the berries have been added to them to dilute their juice, they can be eaten with little or no harm. Fruit that is ripe and sweet generally need no cooking. Hard apples should be improved by baking and stewing with water. Tender vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, cabbage and corn, will require no cooking. Harder food should be cooked to soften them and to remove their harshness. In fact, most food should have water added to render it more digestible.

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COURT PARAGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Earl,

as proprietor of the Tribune and the Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper,

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person to realize his capacity and himself to his task without strain or will be noted that he seeks to understand of keeping good-natured, courteous either with people or the general, and living for the through doing right for the love of legal surgery.

Where is the legal limit of the that kills? Seven men were killed at the County Hospital administration of a most common toxic poison as a means of counteracting other poison already in the body and the matter was passed over by the authorities. From Michigan history of the death of a man by the knife in an endeavor to remove the tendencies by removing a portion of the brain. Twice he was operated upon surgeon under instructions of a judge, but he never revived from the one.

Modern surgical science plays as the chess player moves the pieces on the board, and the people are make no objection to such instances of murder or to the making of cripples are termed "successful operations." a large and growing opposition to legalized methods, and to the that have been thrown around rights in the interest of a certain medical scientists. Let the people taboo.

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Segregating the Weak-minded.

A cure for the breeding of weak children is the segregating of the minded and imbecile, according to C. Davenport in the Independent. a thing should be attempted, who the segregating end? Who should a selection had been made of to be absolutely weak-minded, who the rest of the community should be mated from their relatives and marry or propagate their kind? faculty is shown by the following from the Independent: "When the strong-minded weak-minded all the children provided the strong parent has minded relatives. But when the appearing children marry others of mixed origin as themselves, lessness crops out again in the children. Now this recessive trait, blindness, may recede into cells for many generations when marriage with its like contains a nutshell. Who should decide the sense of absolute information?

The Knock-out Blow.

An interesting study of the knock-out blow on the chin has by Dr. Semon of Paris in which a new theory that meets the such specialists in nervous Babinski and of many physicians also boxers. The general physicians has been that the end of the chin set up a convection through the fluids that the placing of the fluids that the If the knock-out were due to the ance of the cerebral fluid, then the head ought to cause it. But the case; only a blow to the effect. Dr. Semon believes it to that disease called Meniere which is caused by some lesion of

for example, will cause unconsciousness and even death, while a certain way of treating one of the upper vertebrae is efficacious in restoring consciousness. More crudely western pugilistic science recognizes the solar plexus and the right spot on the jaw for inducing anesthesia while the timekeeper counts ten. But the new invention, though it has close analogies, goes beyond anything before attempted. By pressure on the right spots in the tongue and throat the operator causes a temporary anesthesia in any part of the body he wishes. To what extent this discovery can be used for surgery and how it compares in value with the other well-known means of accomplishing the same result we shall know in due time. While, of course, not of such transcendent importance as it would be but for chloroform and other chemical anesthetics, the discovery is of great interest, and brings us to a point which might or might not have been reached sooner but for their help. Medical science has been learning much of the value of manipulation.

The Doctors and Rheumatism.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph asks, Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg to "please enlighten these hundreds of doctors who persist in not helping us with our chronic complaints, but who always persist in calling many troubles 'rheumatism.'" In reply Dr. Hirschberg dissects the situation as follows: "Doctors are only mortal, like clergymen, merchants, shoemakers, clerks, bricklayers and lawyers. All human creatures resist, from habits of thought, speech and action, everything new. They hate new facts. They hate to discard pet and well-beloved explanations and pleasant beliefs. They hate worst of all anyone who dares defy that fetich, the authority of accepted platitudes and clinical professors. This is as true for shoemakers, prominent citizens, and doctors, as it is for women who believe teething causes a cough, or for educated men who still adhere to the belief in equinoctial storms. It will be a happy day when every doctor discovers actually the things which he has called 'rheumatism.'"

Medical vs. Non-Medical Witnesses.

In a case recently decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois it was held that the testimony of medical witnesses, who testified on behalf of the contestants of a will, was not entitled to greater weight than the testimony of non-medical witnesses, who testified for the proponents of the will, as to the mental capacity of the maker of the will. The court says that it has never been held in Illinois that the testimony of physicians on the subject of mental capacity is entitled to any greater weight than that of laymen who are men of good common sense and judgment. In Carpenter vs. Calvert, 83 Ill. 62, it is said: Physicians may be regarded experts as to the condition of the body, and as to what diseases tend to impair the mind, but it does not follow, from the mere fact that they are physicians, that they are any better judges of the degree of mental capacity than other men of good common sense.

A New Anesthetic.

A new anesthetic has come to us from England as the results of experiments at the Cambridge laboratory. It is called urethane, as it is a combination of urea and alcohol, and it is declared that up to the present time all the experiments have been made on animals. It is good for six hours of insensibility which is a disadvantage, but no way has yet been found to reduce this period of coma. A dispatch to the New York Sun says the anesthetic is "administered hypodermically and drowsiness soon becomes a very deep unconsciousness and insensibility to pain is complete. There is perfect security when it is used in any operation. The advantage claimed for the new anesthetic is that heart failure never occurs when it is properly used, while a majority of the deaths from chloroform are due to heart failure. When the breathing stops, as it frequently does, during the administration of an inhaled anesthetic, it can usually be started again by artificial respiration, provided always that the heart is still beating. The assurance, therefore, that in cases of an overdose of this anesthetic the breathing would be affected before the heart, will be of immense comfort to surgeons and anesthetists. "Another advantage is that the choking sensation experienced with ether and chloroform is not present. Moreover, after urethane there is no sickness, and thus the danger of stitches giving way and ligatures slipping off during retching is avoided."

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Opinions Differ. TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE BATH.

By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Whenever two or more persons do not agree as touching any one thing, it is well to weigh the opinion of the one over against that of the other. In so doing we should take into consideration the intelligence and judgment of both parties.

I give, herewith, two diametrically opposed opinions as to the value of bathing; the first was commented on some time ago in a Times editorial; the second, a copy of a letter received by this department. It is given as written—the orthography and capitalizing.

"A big firm in Philadelphia offers its men 15 cents bonus for every bath they will take. They furnish the baths free, including soap and towels, but each man is limited to one daily plunge. They figure that if every employee takes advantage of their offer they will pay a bonus of \$32,000 a year, but believe that this is cheap insurance against sickness. The chances are that it will not be necessary to sustain the bonus system, very long. After a few months, it is thought, each man will pay something rather than miss the delight of his cold plunge. It certainly is some favor to his wife to send the workman home clean and in a fresh and cheerful frame of mind."

Compare the foregoing with the following letter:

"Dear Sir: We read a great deal of how to Bath and clean our Bodies in your department.

"Now you continue to say that it is necessary to Bath the Body often to keep it healthy.

"Now let me tell you something about the scotch people where I have lived. would it surprise you to know that their is parts of Scotland where they never saw a bath would not know what it was if they did see one.

"They never think of washing their bodies from one year end to the other and still they are never sick.

"And when they think of changing their clothing they turn it outside in that to say when its not convenient to have clean clothing.

"and they eat largely of oat meal cakes and milk this forms a large Part of the meal and they are healthy and robust not like the croakers in this country always crying out with the Bellyack or some other ack its these people that always worrying about what they are going to eat and so fourth

"its enough to give one the rickets to read the same rotten stuff every day cranks I call them

"If the croaker in this part of the country did not have such a variety to pick and choose from they would be more contented with themselves

"the people thats been born and bred on oatt-meal porrage is far superior than thes cranks that been brought up to eat all kinds of slush

"Yours truly"

Notwithstanding the phraseology, the lack of punctuation, etc., there is not a lack of good, sound, common sense cropping out here and there. As to worrying about what they are going to eat and "so fourth," he does not strike very far from the bull's-eye. As to the bathing, it is another illustration of one's viewpoint—the viewpoint in this case depending largely on his "bringin' up" and his early environments.

Colds and Mental Suggestion.

There is not the slightest doubt of the relationship existing between physical ills and mental attitudes—not only as regards cause, but equally so regarding cure.

Apocryphal of this a noted physician of London, England, facetiously remarks: "If I went out without an overcoat by mistake, and should say to myself: 'Now I'm in for a bad cold,' sure enough, in a short time I would begin to sneeze and cough violently. But if I did not have time to think of my missing overcoat there would be no danger at all of the sneezing and coughing fits that I had brought on by worrying about myself.

"It is just the same with people who suffer from heavy colds in the morning and evening, and feel perfectly well during the rest of the day. It is only the effect of mind on matter. Men and women are too busy to think of themselves in the daytime, and in consequence their cold vanishes; but directly their mind is unoccupied and they begin to consider themselves again, they remember the cold, and by mental suggestion bring it on once more."

I am pleased to know that our progressive

physicians are giving more and more consideration to this phase of therapeutics. This is evidenced by the introduction of psychopathic wards in some of the hospitals. I note that Boston has placed a noted Harvard psychologist upon its probation squad and also on its staff of physicians at the Psychopathic Hospital.

There are many people today who are more sick in mind than in body, and in body because of the mind.

Not to be Sneezed At.

The other morning a man was waiting on the corner for a Hollywood street car. The car arrived—one of those prison can't-get-in, can't-get-out cars—but just as he started to take advantage of the open door, to catch the hand rail to step on, he felt a violent sneeze coming on (he was a victim of hay fever.) Fearing to take hold of the car while sneezing, he let his hand drop. The big sneeze came, he doubled up, then a second and a third and even a fourth sneeze came. Bang went the door on the first sneeze. Finally he straightened up, wiped his eyes (and his nose) and looked for the car. It was already at the next corner discharging some more prisoners.

This poor man was very much in the fix of the small boy who said: "Bofe my eyes is a-leakin' and one of my noses won't go."

BROOK AND BROOKLETS.

[From "Brain and Brawn," edited by Harry Ellington Brook, N. D., and published by the Naturopathic Publishing Company, Los Angeles.]

A Righteous Judge.

A Chicago judge has ruled that when a man is persistently tickled in the face by a feather, he may pluck it from a woman's hat. Oh, upright judge.

"Lower Animals" Misapplied.

Sir Walter Scott once refused an invitation to dinner, because, as he wrote, he had that day lost an "old, tried and beloved friend." The friend, was a dog.

If a dog, that lay down its life for its young, or its master, has no "soul," while a man who beats his wife and neglects his children, has a "soul," then for my part, I am glad to be classed among the "lower animals."

Don't Know Ourselves.

Few, in these days of towns and shops, know what real health is. They think that if they do not have to go to bed they are well. Yet few of them are free of waste in the blood, and most of them lack vim. They are not able to put forth the best that is in them of mind and body. They fall far short of the prize that life has for those who know the laws of health and keep them.

A Chance for Reformers.

With silly songs, ragtime dancing, and gross caricature masquerading as art, it is surely about time for some of our enthusiastic reformers to step aside from their efforts to improve the morals of the people—which, after all, is largely a question of custom and habit—and to endeavor to do something to better the popular taste, regarding which there can be no question whatever.

Health Must Be Won.

Health is the chief thing one can wish for. Not a few rich men would give all they have for sound health. Vain hope. Health may not be bought; it must be won. Like love, it is one of few things that man is not able to buy with gold. Yes, there is a price. It is the same to the rich as to the poor. It is to cease to do ill and to learn to do well—to eat to live, not to live to eat. There is no other way. This is hard at first, like all other things that are worth while, but if you keep on you will find the task light. In truth it soon will be no task, but a joy.

HARRY BROOK, N. D., former editor Times Health Dept., still teaches how to cure chronic diseases, through dietetic advice by mail. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Brook now edits BRAIN AND BRAWN, monthly, one dollar a year, ten cents a copy. Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Polecat Comes A-visiting.

By Charles W. Robson.

NO ESCAPE!

ONE warm morning toward the last of August, Mrs. Rabbit was sitting under the apple tree in her dooryard, making a tango gown for Miss Rabbit. She had to get the dress done that day, for Miss Rabbit was going to a party that night, and she hadn't a thing to wear—so she said. So along about 10 o'clock, when Mrs. Rabbit found that she wouldn't have quite cloth enough for the tunic, she called to Mr. Rabbit, who was mowing the lawn, and asked him if he didn't want to go down to the village and get some more cloth for her.

Mr. Rabbit said he would just as soon go as not, for he needed some tobacco, anyway; besides, he'd like to step into the postoffice and see if there wasn't a letter or something for them. So he went into the house and dressed up a little, got his cane and Panama hat, and started for the village.

A little while after Mr. Rabbit left, Mrs. Fox dropped in to tell Mrs. Rabbit about the company, a mother and four children, that had been at her house more than six weeks, and had only just gone that morning. Mrs. Fox said the children were as bad as any she had ever seen, almost as bad as Mr. Man's, who had the worst children of anybody; and if they had stayed an hour longer she knew she would have had a spell of some kind. As it was, she was so used up and nervous that she felt about ready to fly. Mr. Fox didn't mind company, she supposed, so much as she did; for his business took him away from home nearly every night, as a rule, and he slept so sound during the day that the noise didn't disturb him.

Mrs. Rabbit said she didn't believe that Mrs. Fox was any more used up and nervous than she was, and she guessed that no one had been bothered with company that summer so much as she had; and the worst of it was, she said, that none of all her visitors had really been invited or wanted.

Mrs. Fox said that it was just the same with her. There had been so many in her house that summer that she didn't want, and they had stayed so long, that those she did want hadn't had any chance to come. Now there were some, she said, that she and Mr. Fox and the little Foxes couldn't see too often in their home. She was sure they would all be delighted to have Mr. Turkeygobbler or Mr. Gander or any of the poultry family come strolling into their front gate at any hour of the day or night; and if they should come, they might be perfectly sure of a warm welcome and an urgent invitation to stay to dinner. Mr. Fox often brought them home to breakfast with him, when he came in from business, but she thought it was very funny that they never came of their own accord.

Mrs. Rabbit thought she had heard Mrs. Coon say much the same thing about the poultry family, and she guessed they were rather bashful and didn't make calls very often on certain ones—unless they were really obliged to; and she thought that if they ever did come to see Mrs. Fox most

likely it wouldn't be more than once. When Mrs. Rabbit said this, she hid her face behind her work and pretended to bite off a thread. She thought it would be just as well if Mrs. Fox didn't see her giggle. Mrs. Fox's teeth looked so white and sharp.

Just then Mr. Rabbit came back from the village with the cloth for the tunic to the tango gown and a letter for Mrs. Rabbit. Mrs. Rabbit didn't often get letters, for she didn't have time to write any, and she was much pleased and quite excited. She told Mrs. Fox that if she would excuse her she would open the letter and read it right away. Of course, Mrs. Fox said not to mention it; she wanted to know whom the letter was from, anyway.

So Mrs. Rabbit read the letter, and then she wasn't pleased at all; for Mrs. Polecat, whom she hardly knew, but knew just as well as she wanted to, had written that she was coming in a few days to make Mrs. Rabbit a good long visit; and, if Mr. Polecat could spare some of her youngest children, she might bring four or five of them with her. Mrs. Polecat said that if she possibly could she would stay six weeks, and maybe two months if Mrs. Rabbit felt that she couldn't let her go at the end of six weeks.

Mrs. Rabbit said she didn't want any more company that summer; for it was right in fly time, and she had all the fall canning and cleaning to do, and clothes to make for the fourteen little Rabbits, and the clothes must be done before school began, which was very soon, and party gowns and things for the Misses Rabbit, and Mr. Rabbit didn't have a shirt or suit of pajamas that looked well enough to hang out on the line on wash days, and really she didn't believe that anybody ever had her hands so full as hers were at that minute. Besides, she didn't want Mrs. Polecat in her house.

Mr. Rabbit said he felt just as Mrs. Rabbit did about Mrs. Polecat's coming, and he would be much pleased if Mrs. Fox, who, as everybody knows, is very smart, would tell them what they could do to keep Mrs. Polecat away.

Mrs. Fox thought that Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit couldn't be blamed for not wanting any of the Polecat family around. Although Mr. Fox's business, she said, was a good deal like Mr. Polecat's, she didn't have even a speaking acquaintance with Mrs. Polecat; and when she met her, which couldn't be too seldom, she always gave her plenty of room to pass. If Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit wanted to keep Mrs. Polecat and her children from coming to make a visit, she thought the best thing they could do was to close their house and go to town to stay until the danger was over. Then, if they ever had the bad luck to meet Mrs. Polecat afterward, Mrs. Rabbit could pretend that she never got her letter.

Mrs. Rabbit didn't want the family to go to town even for a day; for the last time Mr. Rabbit went, she said, he caught something that Dr. Dog called "artificial unrest caused

by excessive inflammatory oratory." She didn't know what these words meant; but, anyway, Mr. Rabbit was very sick, or thought he was, which was just about as bad, and couldn't work or wouldn't work, she didn't know which, and with all the other things she had to do she had him to take care of; and Dr. Dog's bill had been more than enough to buy a Paris gown; and, although he was well now, she wouldn't risk Mr. Rabbit's getting another dose of inflammatory oratory.

Mrs. Fox didn't see, then, that they could do anything else but get their things out of the house and set fire to it, and go away somewhere and live in a hollow tree or in some old cave. But even if they should do this she thought Mrs. Polecat might locate them and come and make her visit just the same. Really, Mrs. Fox said, she guessed the only way one could get rid of company he didn't want was to die; and even if one did this she shouldn't wonder if the visitor would come and hang around, after the funeral, to see if something hadn't been left her in the will; and, if she didn't get anything, she might go and camp out on the grave and let her children mark up the tomb.

Mr. Rabbit hardly thought it would be worth while for them all to die just to get rid of Mrs. Polecat and her family; at least, he said, they might try everything else first. He believed if Mrs. Rabbit would write to Mrs. Polecat and tell her that all the little Rabbits that didn't have the measles had scarlet fever, and that Dr. Dog almost believed that little Jack Rabbit had the smallpox, he was so sick, Mrs. Polecat would most likely put off her visit till they could think of something else that would keep her away altogether.

Mr. Rabbit wrote to Mrs. Polecat just what Mr. Rabbit told her to write, and nothing more was heard from Mrs. Polecat for about two weeks. Then one morning, when Mrs. Rabbit was paring turnips for dinner, one of the little Rabbits brought home another letter from Mrs. Polecat, which said that she was sure that the Rabbits were all well by that time, and that she was coming that day to make the long visit she had promised; she thought she would be at Mrs. Rabbit's house in time to dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit hadn't expected that Mrs. Polecat would dare come quite so soon, and they hadn't made any plans yet to keep her away. It was pretty late, anyway; for it was 10 o'clock then, and Mrs. Polecat might be along most any time after 11.

So Mrs. Rabbit said that while she was getting a very early dinner, Mr. Rabbit and the little Rabbits better lock all the doors and close the blinds and windows. If they did that, she said, Mrs. Polecat would think there was no one at home, and she hoped she would go away.

So Mr. Rabbit and the little Rabbits closed up the house as tight as they could, and Mrs. Rabbit flew around and got a nice dinner as fast as she could. But she had just got the things on the table when they

heard the gate slam, and the little Rabbits, through a crack and saw Mrs. Polecat walking, so they had to leave the house and hide under the bed.

Mrs. Polecat knocked very hard on the door. Then she jiggled around with the little Rabbits trying to get in, and pounded on the blinds and windows. But they were all fast. She went back to the front step, and tried to get through the keyhole. But she couldn't hear a thing, for the Rabbits were wobble a nose or wiggle an ear, and saying a good deal for one of the family, (they were so afraid of her) would find out that they were in the room just about as fast as she could open the door and they all came running and stopped very suddenly; for Mrs. Polecat was on the table and she had five little Rabbits, eating sight.

They had crawled under the table and come up through a hole in the floor.

They had crawled under the table and come up through a hole in the floor.

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Martha Washington

and the Julia

Under the Snow.

Under the snow

Under the snow

Under the snow

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Under the snow

GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

The Steam Shovel.

Number of earth, and my glad heart

Forward and forward my bucket

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Eating Eels and Snails.

[London Chronicle.] Laymen may hesitate to say how far Leviticus has been adopted into the law of Scotland. But there are some peculiarities which suggest that it has probably been adopted into Scottish practice. Take the prejudice of the Scot against eating eels, and also shellfish. There is no more obvious reason why an eel should look more like that abhorred snake to a Scotsman than to anybody else, and, taking the objection to shellfish into account, one cannot help thinking of the rule in Leviticus that "Whatsoever hath fins and scales in the waters, in the seas, and in the rivers, them shall ye eat," while all that move in the waters without fins and scales shall be an abomination.

Col. Newham-Davis has described the ideal conditions of snail-eating. "At Prince's," he writes, "the horned thing is eaten with proper ceremony. In a silver bowl, with a silver three-pronged fork as a means of conveying the alleged dainty to the mouth, the long, black gelatinous things are brought to the table, very hot, and swimming in a sauce in which lard and onions and garlic seem to be the principal components. Spearred on the fork, the snail

goes into one's mouth—and then comes one of the critical moments of life!"

A Hyperborean Michelangelo.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.] Nova Zembla is a vast mysterious island, forgotten in the Arctic Sea, hidden in the Arctic night. It is nearly 1000 miles long and about 100 miles wide. And in all this spacious land there are about 100 inhabitants.

Russia owns Nova Zembla, and performs the paternal duty of sending a mail ship once a year. This is the only communication the Nova Zemblans have with the rest of the world. They are, perhaps, the most isolated and lonely people in all the world. They are Samoyedes, a race of small repulse for intelligence or cleanliness.

Nine years ago a Russian officer on the annual mail boat noted with some surprise that a young Nova Zemblan named Ilya Vilka had made a number of excellent drawings with a rough home-made pencil. The officer left some crayons with the youth and told him to make the most of them. When the officer returned a year later Ilya presented him with a large collection of pictures of high artistic value.

The drawings created somewhat of a stir in Russia and next year Ilya was persuaded

to come on the mail boat to Russia and to take up his residence at Moscow. There he remained and painted and studied for twelve months. His work became a vogue and he was given medals and honors. He was interested in civilization, but he did not love it. When the next mail boat steamed out of Archangel Harbor for its trip to Nova Zembla, Ilya Vilka was a passenger.

The remarkable man then dropped completely out of sight. Successive mail boats brought no report of him. He had gone, it was said, to a remote part of the vast island.

Last year he was rediscovered. He had married a mature widow with seven children and was living in apparent contentment in the squalor of a wretched Samoyede hut. No persuasion could move him to come again to civilization.

So the world will never know the fulfillment of the promise of this Michelangelo of the snows. The call of race in him was stronger than the call of art or the promptings of ambition. A few more years and the devoted Russian priest who lives with the Nova Zemblans will consign him to the frozen earth and build a cross of driftwood above his grave.

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COURT PARAGRAPHS.

PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

SEEKS DAMAGES. E. T. Ed.

as proprietor of the Tribune and the

Express, was made defendant yesterday in a suit filed by Simon Halper,

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ago and North Western Ry. Lv. Los Angeles 1:00 p.m.; at Chicago 11:30 a.m. third day.

COLLECTION "D"

PHLOX (Drummondii).

COLLECTION "E"

PHLOX (Drummondii).

COLLECTION "F"

PHLOX (Drummondii).

COLLECTION "G"

PHLOX (Drummondii).

COLLECTION "H"

PHLOX (Drummondii).

Kilkenny.

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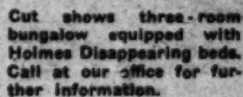
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